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Heresy Hunt: Quick Sequel To Red Trials

Soviet Communist Party Purges Ranks of Opposition

Thousands Ousted

Russia's Rulers Determined to Eliminate Sympathizers With Trotzkyists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — A furious "heresy hunt," designed to root out not only all former supporters of opposition Communist groups in Soviet Russia, but also those who have at any time expressed sympathy with such groups, has accompanied and followed the conspiracy trial in which Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff were the principal defendants Thousands of men and women have been expelled from the Party and dismissed from important positions in the Soviet bureaucracy.

Official newspapers have published numerous instances which indicate the fierceness with which former opponents of the present ruling Party faction have been hunted down, and the determination of Communist leaders to make sure that no one who had the slightest connection with former opposition groups shall hold any position of consequence.

Formerly in Opposition

A new criminal offense—that of "sympathy with Trotzkyists"—has been devised to make the "purge" more thorough. For example, the government newspaper Izvestia reports that a communist worker in a shoe factory at Kharkoff has "taken under his patronage" a former member of the Trotzky opposition, and even recommended him for party membership. Although this worker apparently has otherwise been a faithful party member, he is now denounced as a "class enemy" who must be outlawed. Another worker in an electrical shop at Kharkoff is accused of "giving assistance to a Trotzkyist who had been exiled."-Other party members in the factory have been reprimanded because they failed to report this fact. The worker himself has been dismissed from his job and expelled from the party.

The director of a textile factory in Kharkoff has been expelled from the party and dismissed on the charge of giving important positions to Trotzkyists. It is alleged that although this director has held important party posts for years, his friendship for Trotzkyists went unnoticed, and the workers in the factory are reprimanded for not reporting him to the authorities.

Called "Vicious Enemy"

The director of a linen factory at Smolensk, who was once an assistant of Zinovieff but openly repented his connection and denounced his former associates, has been expelled and dismissed because he allegedly wrote letters to one of his former associates in exile. The newspaper Pravda declared: "Although this vicious enemy has held very high posts, no one has denounced him before."

The most serious-minded Communist ideologists, such as Emelyan Yaroslavsky, are now signing their names to newspaper articles making the fantastic charge that Leon Trotzky has plotted with the German Gestapo (National Socialist police) against the life of Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders. It is difficult for an outsider to believe that this charge could be taken seriously, even by Communist fanatics, but the writer has been assured by thoughtful Communists that it is quite true.

Such is the power of years of incessant propaganda in a controlled press.

Shows Worry

An impartial observer might conclude, from the frenzied tone of the Soviet press, that the present ruling group was nervous about the safety of its position. But there is no evidence whatever that opposition groups have any important influence in Soviet Russia; the Stalin faction's position seems more secure than ever before. They have such a firm hold upon the state political machinery, such command of every means of force and public expression, that it is not conceivable that any effective political opposition could be organized.

Why, then, are the ruling powers making such a fuss about the alleged conspiracy? Why has a new "heresy hunt" been organized to humble further those who have ever, at any time since the revolution, voiced the mildest criticism of the present ruling group? One is forced to conclude that the present rulers are moved by a vindictiveness which makes them unwilling to show the slightest leniency toward their former political opponents, which determines them to make such men and women permanent outcasts in the Soviet social order. The authorities find it easier to forgive former aristocrats, former "kulaks," than former members of the Communist opposition groups.

Natural Scientists Disclaim Moral Duty in Discoveries; College for Adults Urged

British Association Hears Plea for Program of 'Refresher' Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 11—Days when everyone, from policeman to politician, will have the opportunity of becoming an amateur professor, taking time off in mid-career to return to the university for "refresher" courses, were foreseen by Sir Richard Livingstone, president of the education section of the British Association, in his paper today on "The Future of Education."

"The time will come, I believe," he declared, "when men will return to the universities in middle life, to study systematically the newer developments in their own field, to revise and review their own attitudes and habits of thought.

Education Never Finished

"If they did so," he added, "they would be following the advice of Plato, whose statesmen were alternately retired from political life for study, and returned to govern their country in the light of their studies.

"Plato was the first to see that the work of education was not complete at the age of 18 or 21, but must continue in a systematic, methodical form into late life. This truth, like his doctrine of the essential equality of the sexes for the work of the state, slumbered forgotten for more than 2000 years; or rather we have slumbered. It is time to awake."

Room for Cultural Element

Sir Richard stated that education for all men and women, for the artisan and the laborer as well as for the "educated classes," must find ample room for a liberal, cultural element. If it does not, he said, the bad film and the betting news will be the public's usual relaxation, the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Engineer Tells Dual Uses of Inventions, One Helps, the Other Harms

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 11 (AP)—Natural science, lending aid to man both in war and peace, "recognizes no moral obligations", the British Association for the Advancement of Science was told yesterday.

Judging of the uses to which natural science may be put, Prof. William Cramp, president of the engineering division of the association, asserted, is up to man—and the engineer is no better and no worse than his brethren.

Engineer's Dual Role

Surveying the engineer's relation to the nation, Dr. Cramp asserted:

"The engineer is called upon to answer certain charges laid against him by the preacher and the press. The first is that he is equally willing to lend himself to works of utility and to works of death and destruction.

"Remember, however, his dual role. Pure science has nothing to do with ethics; she recognizes no moral obligations whatsoever.

Can Be Misapplied

"The same explosive that releases coal underground can also kill men in battle. The telephone is useful alike in the home and in the front line trenches. The same bacteria may be beneficial in one case, harmful in another. The same principles that bring the stars within our ken also control the range-finder.

"There is no scientific apparatus they cannot be misapplied.

"To the extent that the engineer is a scientist, the use to which his discoveries shall be put does not concern him."

Paris Reds Plan To Seize and Run Big Motor Plant

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP) — Leftist French workers plan to seize the Renault automobile factory outside Paris, the Government was told today, for "an experiment" in "industrial sovietization."

A delegation representing 1500 foremen and technicians in the Renault works, one of the largest industrial plants in France, gave the information to Premier Léon Blum in his office.

The group told M. Blum that the movement was started by Communist employees. They declared they had received information the extremists were planning to take over the plant by force and operate it for themselves temporarily.

The delegation asked the Premier for a government guarantee that non-union employees would be assured of the right to work in the event the "experiment" materialized.

The Renault plant, located at Billancourt, a suburb of Paris, employs 34,000 workers to produce army equipment, as well as motor vehicles of all kinds.

Fresh labor troubles, linked to workers' demands for reconsideration of France's non-intervention policy in the Spanish civil war, brought new worries to cabinet officials.

The minister of the interior, Roger Salengro, left the Capital hurriedly for Lille in an effort to halt the spread of occupational strikes in textile establishments.

Spanish Conflict Still Indecisive, Despite Reports

Conflicting claims continue to issue from the two factions in the Spanish revolt, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Gen. Emilio Mola's rebel artillery bombarded the outskirts of San Sebastian this afternoon, apparently as a warning to defenders to heed a demand for immediate surrender.

Officers of the British Destroyer Escort said that the shelling lasted less than half an hour and that no shells fell inside the city.

Government officials at San Sebastian viewed the bombardment as a first warning following their refusal to accept the rebel ultimatum.

San Sebastian's fall is declared to be imminent by the insurgent attackers and it is understood that 40,000 residents of the beleaguered northern seaport have fled to France. Government defenders are said to have refused terms offered by the rebels of safety for women and children, if the military would surrender immediately.

Don Luis Companys, President of autonomous Catalonia, warns extremists that terrorism must cease in Loyalist efforts to quell the revolt, or he will resign.

Desertions to Government forces are reported by Madrid.

The rebels are said to be closing in on the Spanish capital.

News of Spanish revolt: Page 5.

Fireside Chat Air Ban Raises Vital Question

Demand of Two Stations For Pay Stresses Freedom of Radio

Claim Right Theirs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—In the background, if not actually involved in the decision of two Los Angeles radio stations not to broadcast President Roosevelt's fireside chats—claimed by the stations to be political—in future unless they are paid for, lies the whole tremendous issue of the freedom of the air.

Executives in charge of the three broadcasting chains—NBC, Columbia, and Mutual—and the proprietors of individual radio stations, exercise a wide discretion over what they will put on the air, just as newspaper proprietors can decide what shall go into their columns, and how it shall be treated.

The major difference between the press and the radio—both private enterprises for profit—is that the allocation of wave lengths and some other details of radio operation are supervised by the Federal Communications commission.

Has Power to Suspend

The commission has power to suspend radio stations' right to operate by withdrawing their wavelengths, and this power-to-suspend hovers as a potential sword of Damocles above the head of the radio proprietor.

But radio officials seem much less perturbed by this alleged censorship than most of their self-appointed defenders. In practical operation, it is apparent that the radio proprietor's freedom of action really approximates that of the newspaper owner, although unreasonable activities by the FCC might speedily alter the picture. Such activities have been charged from time to time, but frequently it has been found that suspended stations, which raised huge outcries, had been suspended for causes connected with illegitimate advertising or other unscrupulous practices, rather than for political views.

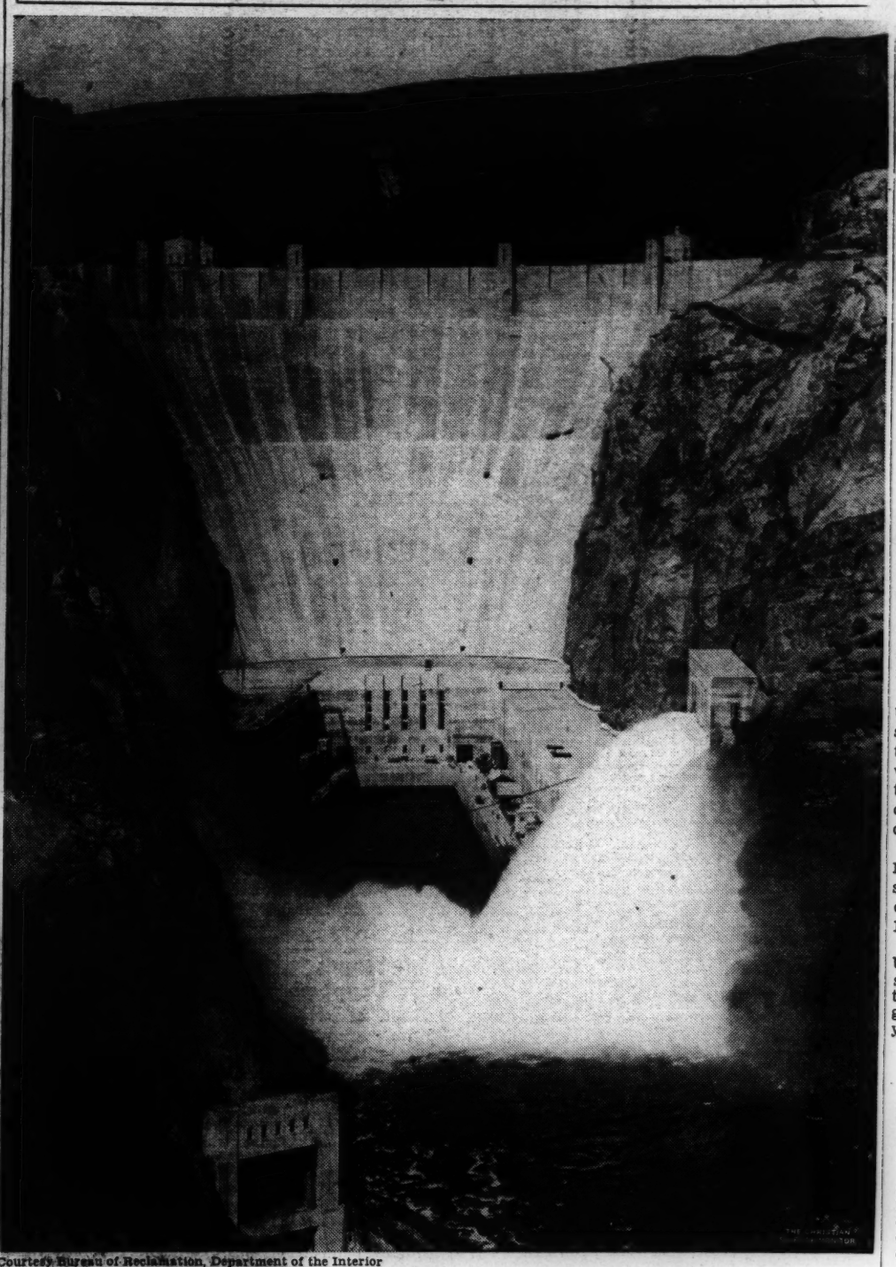
Freedom Is Exemplified

The very freedom which exists in the radio business was responsible for the Los Angeles incident. Harrison Holloway, general manager of stations KFI and KECA described President Roosevelt's fireside talks as "nothing more than campaign speeches, in our opinion, and cannot be released unless paid for by the Democratic National committee." He pointed out that speeches by the Republican candidate, Governor Landon, are paid for by his party, and said:

"If the President speaks at dedications or public events of national interest—or at any time when he is officiating as President rather than a candidate for office—we shall be happy to broadcast his remarks as a matter of civic interests."

The American Civil Liberties union charged the federal communications commission today that stations WIHE in Indianapolis, WCAE in Pittsburgh, and WTCN in Minneapolis have discriminated in various ways against the Communist party and its candidates. WIHE is accused of refusing to carry the recent Browder speech; WCAE with canceling a contract providing for the recent speech; WCTN with having rejected one Communist manuscript and canceled a contract for a whole series of Communist broadcasts on which the party alleges it had spent $1000 in advertising.

Boulder Dam Flashes Its Might



Courtesy Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior

View of Boulder Dam and Power Houses Looking Upstream

Roosevelt Asks Industry To Decentralize

Step Urged as Goal of Advances Planned by Electrical Engineers

Speaks at Conference

President Pushes Key to Start Power Flow at Boulder Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Urging greater use of electricity and more careful conservation of natural resources, President Roosevelt, before the third World Power Conference today pointed to limitless fields of energy now available and asked whether the need of the moment is not for more "human engineering" rather than mechanical progress.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that electricity already made it possible to start decentralizing industry but that custom and inertia stood in the way. Federal steps to make electricity more readily available he declared, should not injure private industry.

Then following his address, the President pressed a golden key that started the first generator to go into operation at the power house at Boulder Dam. He exclaimed:

"Boulder Dam; in the name of the United States, to whom you are a symbol of greater things in the future; in the honored presence of guests from many nations; I call you to life."

President's Speech

The President's speech follows:

I desire to add my personal greeting to the official greeting which it has been the pleasure of the Government of the United States to extend to you.

The United States considers it an honor and a privilege to be the host of the third World Power conference and of the second Congress of the International Commission on Large Dams.

The World Power conference and its associated international commission are notable institutions.

Seek Public Welfare

It is one of the achievements of our generation that business men, engineers, lawyers, social workers and other people of affairs should meet in international assemblies not merely for promotion of the abstract sciences and techniques in which they may respectively be interested, but for exploration of the application of these to national welfare and betterment of the conditions of human life. There are very special reasons why we in the United States prize the opportunity to provide the forum for discussion of the problems which are being presented to your conference.

Facing New Problems

We are relatively a young nation, facing now the problems of matured national life. Many among you represent nations of longer experience.

We have a strong conviction that any success we may have in organizing the household of this nation now come of age will depend in large measure on the degree to which and the manner in which we make available the natural energies which have been given us in great abundance. We shall therefore study the records of your proceedings with painstaking care.

For a century population in the United States has increased, both naturally and by immigration, at an exceptional rate; but recently there has set in a decline in the rate of increase.

Experts in vital statistics now calculate that we shall have reached a point of stationary population within approximately the next 25 years.

Territorial Expansion

For two centuries the dramatic aspect of national growth was territorial expansion—successive waves from the Atlantic to the Allegheny mountains, to the Mississippi valley, to the prairies, to the Rocky mountains, to the Pacific coast. The addition of improved lands has come to a stop; in fact, in many parts we have overdone it and must restore some of them to more natural conditions.

With these have appeared other evidences of maturity. For a period following the establishment of the Union about 85 per cent of our people lived on farms; today nearly 75 per cent live in cities and villages. During our earlier years the proportion of young people in the population increased much more rapidly than the proportion of old people. Today, for various reasons, the proportion of old is increasing more rapidly than the proportion of young people.

Changes in Habits

With such changes have come also changes in social habits and in points of view.

Under conditions of maturity of a nation there is, justifiably, an increasing concern on the part of nearly every citizen for his economic security. In the earlier days of our nation's youth there was no such dominating concern. As a people we could then be

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Alberta Scrip Injunction Overridden by Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The injunction to restrain the city of Edmonton from accepting $86,000 in scrip from the Social Credit government for unemployment relief expenditures, and allowing the province to retain the cash grant of $55,000 which the federal government allots monthly for relief purposes in Edmonton, and which was sustained in a recent court decision of Mr. Justice T. M. Tweedie, has been overridden by legislation passed by the recent Alberta legislature.

Mr. Justice Tweedie had ruled that the city had no corporate power to make such an agreement with the province in accepting in lieu of $55,000 cash, an $86,000 scrip grant which was valueless for redemption until stamped each week for two years with stamps purchased from the Provincial Government. He added that in his judgment such an agreement was an improvident one for the city to enter into and would cause an unfair burden on the taxpayers.

In answer to this ruling, the Social Credit Government passed legislation validating the agreement whereby the City of Edmonton would use "prosperity certificates" in place of cash for relief expenditures. The Act also validates any further agreements of a similar nature which may be entered into between the province and other cities, towns or villages in Alberta.

By thus circumventing the decision of the judge of the Supreme Court, the province has placed itself in the position where it can transfer the entire burden of unemployment relief from the provincial treasury to the pockets of the municipal taxpayers.

Speaking editorially of this newly-enacted measure, the Edmonton Bulletin states:

"The Government thereby releases itself of any responsibility to pay any grant in cash in future to any municipality. The Councils can be told to take scrip or get nothing. Since the obvious purpose was to make Edmonton the starting point in a general policy of substituting scrip for cash in relief payment, it is to be supposed the Councils will be thus dealt with. . . .

"Either the municipality or those of its residents to whom it passes the scrip will have to buy the required stamps, thus paying to the Government in advance the money with which to redeem the scrip when it matures."

President Opens Boulder Dam By Pressing Button

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER DAM, Colo., Sept. 11—As the first mighty generator of the Boulder dam power plant swirls into action today at the touch of a button in Washington by President Roosevelt, at the world power conference, the world's largest hydro-electric plant officially goes to work.

For the public, the flow of irrigation water through all 12 of the huge needle valves on the Arizona and Nevada sides of the dam, located near Las Vegas, Nev., presents the most dramatic effect. The tumbling of 27,000 cubic feet of water per second from a height nearly one and a half times that of Niagara Falls is an impressive sight.

But the engineers in the United

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Economics in the Campaign

The Gold Standard—Gov. Landon's Telegram to the Convention Made a Clear-Cut Issue — The Rival Arguments

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.

IT IS said that there was once a mine manager in Johannesburg, South Africa, who had a glass eye. When business called him away he would take his eye out, and leave it in a prominent place; and with the master's eye present, the workmen would continue to work industriously. One day, however, a workman, more daring than the rest, stealthily approached the all-seeing orb, and slapped over it an inverted can. Whereupon he and all his fellows promptly left their work and went on a spree.

Dr. D. H. Robertson, the Cambridge economist who is among the world savants honored by Harvard, tells this parable in illustration of the gold standard. Gold is the all-observant orb kept around by gold standard countries to prevent monetary inebriation, i. e., inflation.

By "kept around" I mean not only kept on display but freely exchangeable for other forms of money. It is this exchangeability, or convertibility, that exerts restraint. When money is freely convertible into gold, a government must pursue a monetary policy which will not impair the people's confidence in the currency. Otherwise the people would "fly" to gold and hoard it. If currency divorced from gold were hoarded, then more could be issued without the same sense of deprivation of means of payment, as is illustrated by present-day Britain, where, as fast as Frenchmen buy and hoard English pound notes, the Bank of England issues more to keep up the circulation. So the economist J. M. Keynes says the gold standard "straps down the minister of finance."

Government Is Prize Gold Hoarder

At present, the United States holds more gold than ever before. Nevertheless, the dollar is no longer on the gold standard so far as internal convertibility is concerned. By law, the metal is segregated in official vaults, and Americans who want to keep gold instead of currency can no longer get it. It can, I believe, be viewed by the curious sightseer in Washington, but that is all.

By a recent decision the metal is now to be completely hidden from view and, moreover, is to be double-sheathed from access. Very soon the stock in Washington will be transferred to the Kentucky hills, where it will be buried in brand-new vaults, billions of dollars of it, at a cost of I don't know how much relief money. This decision reinforces the absence of any plank in the Democratic platform providing for any immediate or ultimate restoration of convertibility.

The Republican platform, framed by persons who were overawed by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, sidestepped this issue. For probably the first time in history, neither party mentioned the word gold in its declaration of principles. However, in a telegram to the convention. Gov. Alfred M. Landon made an issue of t. He came out flatly, albeit eventually, for complete restoration of the gold standard, in these words:

Landon for Sound Currency

The convention advocates "a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards." I agree "that the first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget." The second requisite, as I view it, is a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold. I recognize, however, that the second requisite must not be made effective until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials.

Memory is not so short that it cannot recall what happened when the United States was on a freely convertible gold standard. On the basis of the gold

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

British Labor Bars Popular Front Tie With Communists

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 11 (AP)—The British Trades Union Congress decisively rejected a Popular Front alliance with Communists today.

With only a few dissenting votes, the Congress approved a report of its general council, turning down a proposed united front against war and fascism.

The trade unionists took their stand after Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary, had delivered a sarcastic attack on communism.

There was an exciting moment during Sir Walter's speech when he pointed out that the correspondent of the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia was sitting among the delegates.

"Get out!" the delegates roared.

The correspondent returned to the press table, and Sir Walter remarked caustically: "I imagine that was only an attempt to demonstrate the practical working of the united front."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Sept. 11

Co-operative—Roosevelt Group Ends Inquiry

President Roosevelt's special commission dispatched to Europe this summer to study co-operatives, sails for home laden with many pounds of as yet undigested information.

Indications are that what they have discovered will play an important role in the election campaign before it is over. Mr. Roosevelt is accused of having injured small enterprise and the little business man by the NRA. In his speech at Dallas, Texas, he came out strongly for the protection of this group from the big trust. But he gave no hint as to how he proposed to revive the dwindling prospects of survival of what he termed "the yeomanry of business, industry and agriculture."

Co-operatives are probably what he has in mind. In announcing the investigating commission, he discussed briefly the services co-operatives are performing in Europe—particularly in the Scandinavian countries. The character of the findings will determine to some extent what use is made of them, but it is believed Mr. Roosevelt knew exactly what he wanted and probably will get what he wanted.

Air—German Zephir Flies North Atlantic

"A routine flight," remarks Capt. Jaochim Blankenburg as he climbs out of the 10-ton German flying boat Zephir at Port Washington, Long Island, just 22 hours and 10 minutes out of the Azores.

It is the first airplane flight from the Azores to the United States. Far more, it is the first transatlantic flight undertaken directly and solely for the purpose of opening up scheduled commercial flying service.

Lufthansa, which owns and operates the Zephir, hopes to be favored by American permission to open a scheduled service to American shores. Her claim is strengthened by this successful bid for first place in heavier than air experimental commercial flying over the North Atlantic.

But that it will win for Germany against its rivals, Britain and France, is by no means certain. The Azores and the American port on Long Island are both made available to the Zephir only on an experimental basis. The Azores, belonging to Portugal, are therefore indirectly under British control. Without Britain's consent, no other nation could obtain regular commercial rights to Portuguese harbors. And without the Azores the Zephir could not have reached the American coast.

Negotiations for sharing the world air lanes of the future have been going on for more than a year behind the closed doors of diplomacy. The Zephir's flight proves that aviation is technically ready to conquer the Atlantic. But until national rivalries are adjusted and the diplomats are satisfied, regular commercial service must wait.

A second German flying boat comes promptly behind the Zephir. Her sister ship, the Aeolus, roars along on a slightly different course. From

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City Plants Called Answer To Pleas for Cheaper Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—A flat and emphatic declaration by a federal official that if customers want cheaper electricity they will get it quicker by municipal plants than by state regulation, featured the session of the third World Power conference today.

The statement was made in a paper prepared by James D. Ross, member of the securities and exchange commission, and ran counter to the power interest's viewpoint expressed in a paper by Norman R. Gibson, vice-president of the Niagara-Hudson Corporation, and Alexander Forward, managing director of the American Gas association.

Mr. Ross is the specialist in public utility management of the SEC.

Series of Clashes

The statement was the latest and perhaps the most emphatic of a series of clashes between advocates of public and private ownership in the United States that have come in nearly every session of the conference so far. As a result, a group of eight American utilities magnates have declined to take their scheduled parts in round table discussions because they object to criticism by public officials of the way private companies are handling power resources.

This was only one disagreement; still another occurred in the round table on rural electrification. In this instance, a paper prepared by Hudson W. Reed of the United Gas Improvement Co. charged that the Government's rural electrification program was "political expediency and enthusiastic experimenting."

Morris L. Cooke, head of REA, is chairman of the executive committee of the power conference. Answering Mr. Reed, Richard J. Beamish, counsel of the Pennsylvania public service commission promptly charged that public utilities in that state had attempted to thwart cheap power for farmers under the slogan of "make them eat cake."

President Speaks

Other features of the day were an address by President Roosevelt and a ceremony in which he started the first generator at Boulder dam, and replies by Viscount Falmouth, and Leon Ferrier, French cabinet minister, to Cordell Hull's earlier appeal for peace.

Outstanding in the forenoon was the emphatic defense of municipal power plants by Mr. Ross. In detailed statistics of comparative costs to consumers of electricity from municipal and privately run power plants, he pointed to the economy of the former.

"These figures are unanswerable," he declared. "Even without the supporting data from the operations of hundreds of Canadian municipal systems, notably that of Winnipeg, it must be evident that the ancient bogey of inefficiency (of municipal plants) has been exploded, and that the financial success and popular approval of municipal power-plant systems have now been demonstrated beyond any possibility of honest doubt."

Comparative Costs

Mr. Ross showed that residential customers of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation averaged only 700 kilowatts a year at an average price of 4.7 cents, or about "twice the average rate charged by the municipal plants of Seattle and Tacoma."

"The state of Washington," he said, "home of the two great municipal plants, is shown to lead the entire nation, both as to lowest cost and as to highest annual use per customer."

He presented figures showing that the average electric rate in cents of all private power concerns in the United States is 5.78, contrasted to 1.48 for 26 cities in Ontario (municipally operated) to 2.818 in Seattle, Wash., 1.726 in Tacoma, Wash., and .879 in Winnipeg, Man., (all municipally owned).

Reduction in electric rates results in an almost immediate jump in public consumption, he declared; the cheaper the cost the greater the use. He added:

Reduction in Rates

"The influence of municipal plants is very much more effective, in the reduction of rates for light and power, than is state regulation.

"Where municipal plants are in competition with private plants, repeated reductions of rates have made, in spite of the fact that two distribution systems cost twice as much as one; and also, that of every three dollars taken in by the two concerns, there is one dollar lost through competition and duplication. This dollar, if applied to the interest and retirement of the private company's property, would allow any city to take over its competitor and pay it a fair price for its property. The city could then very soon cut its rates in two, after paying all fixed and operating costs and normal taxes on the combined plants."

Mr. Gibson, of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, whose rates Mr. Ross compared unfavorably with municipally owned plants, agreed in his paper that "it is in the interest of every electric light and power company to foster and promote lower rates for electricity as rapidly as the economics of the business will permit," but said there were obstacles in the way. The theory that a reduction in price of electricity "will be followed immediately by increased use sufficient to more than offset loss of revenue" was declared by Mr. Gibson "to be true only within certain limits."

New Deal Defended

Participating in the round table on rural electrification was Harcourt A. Morgan, member of the TVA. He contrasted the approach of private industry to the problem with the effort of the New Deal since 1933 "to lessen the financial barrier between the farmer and electricity."

As to "the traditional approach of business," no notable progress has been made under it, he declared; under the Government's approach "36,000 miles of line will be constructed in 1936, an increase of about 75 per cent over 1935."

Nevertheless, he concluded, "For some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of the nearly 7,000,000 farm homes in the United States today, water is carried laboriously from well and spring, oil lamps furnish light, there is no refrigeration and radios are seldom heard."

Mr. Reed, for the power groups, defended the record of private utilities, and declared that in 1936, with but little federal assistance, they will have added 110,000 farm customers to their lines.

Second German Plane Shot From Ship Nears Goal

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Seeking a second east-west transatlantic flight mark, the Aeolus, flying boat of the German international airline, Lufthansa, was only 630 miles from its goal at 10 a. m. (EST) today in its flight from the Azores to Bermuda.

Its ten-ton sister ship, Zephir, landed at Port Washington, N. Y., last night, completing the first nonstop flight between the Azores and the United States.

Unlike the Zephir, which made its record-breaking flight in 21h. 7m. for the 2390-mile trip, the Aeolus will stop at Bermuda before flying from there to Port Washington tomorrow.

Both flying boats were catapulted from their base ship, Schwabenland, off the Azores.

The base ship started for New York immediately after launching the Aeolus and is expected to arrive Sept. 16.

The Zephir's accomplishment and the Aeolus' project are new in aviation history. Never before had the route between Azores and the United States been flown.

The importance of the flights in the aviation world is that air transport men now have added new folios to the fundamental data necessary to the operation of mail and passenger planes between the United States and Europe on regular schedules.

The scientific information which the Zephir crew obtained, concerning flying winds and radio operation, will be added to the information being gathered in co-operation by Pan American Airways of the United States, Imperial Airways of Great Britain, and Air France, the French air company.

The two flying boats are new to the United States. They are Dornier Do 18's, powered with 500-horsepower diesel engines fueled with crude oil. This is the first time such airplane engines have flown the North Atlantic, although they are employed regularly on the Lufthansa's south Atlantic service which has been operating weekly more than two years.

Oceanic Stepping-Stones Flight Idea Is Dropped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—While plans are being pushed for airline service spanning both the Atlantic and Pacific, bureau of air commerce officials today reported a scheme to break trans-oceanic flights with a stepping-stone system of "floating islands" has been abandoned.

An elaborate plan to build a system of government-owned floating platforms at 500-mile intervals across the Atlantic was taken up two years ago by the bureau and the Public Works Administration.

Subpect to the approval of the state department and the President, the PWA allotted funds to start work on the program. Approval was never given, however, and nothing was done.

Pan American Airways service to Manila, which has been operated experimentally for some time, probably will be authorized to transport passengers within the next 30 to 60 days, Secretary Roper announced this week. Plans also are going forward for a transatlantic service operated jointly by Pan American and British Imperial Airways.

Where Autos and Radio Meet

Station KGAR Is Located in Tucson Service Station

With Monitor Newscasters
Number Six

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Back in the stage coach days news of the highway was exchanged where travelers stopped for meals and rest. It is fitting perhaps that in a modern counterpart of a stage coach stop, a bustling automobile service station, where the modern news of the road is exchanged, Monitor news bulletins are radiocast to the citizens of this city and the surrounding area.

Station KGAR, which radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" week days at 8:45 p. m., is located in the Tucson Motor Service Company building where customers order attendants to "fill her up" or perhaps have a tire changed or their cars serviced. Frank Z. Howe is president and general manager of the company, which operates KGAR.

Harvey Davis, program manager and announcer of KGAR, who reads the Monitor news over the air, came to radio logically from the theater. Prior to joining the army in the World War he was in the theatrical business. Returning to Tucson, he found his theatrical job discontinued and drifted into radio. Mr. Davis believes Tucson reaction is very favorable to the Monitor news and that it has built quite a following in the short time that it has been radiocast in Tucson.

KGAR first came on the air in 1929 at the height of the boom period. It radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles with a power of 250 watts in the day and 100 watts at night. The station managers estimate its daylight range at about 150 miles with an audience of 30,000. Nighttime coverage, they believe, is greater but the estimated audience is about half the daytime figure.

The station strives to keep its programs clean and above criticism and bars all negative commercial comment.

The station has devoted itself to programs of a civic nature and cooperates with the University of Arizona in its extension service. It has also placed itself at the service of civic organizations in this section of Arizona.

The next article in this series appears on Sept. 18.

Liquids Proved Similar to Solids In Construction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 11—The molecules which are the building blocks of water are arranged more as they are in a crystal than as in steam, was the surprising announcement at Harvard's Tercentenary Conference today by Dr. Peter Debye, professor of physics at the University of Leipzig. Experimental evidence substantiating this was considered by chemists present to be practicly conclusive.

Professor Debye explained first that molecules in a gas have no more arrangement than a swarm of gnats in the sun. Previously, the conception of liquids as merely condensed gases implied that they were likewise unorganized groups of molecules. Professor Debye used the dielectric constant of liquids (a formula which defines the behavior of a material in an electric field) to show that molecules of liquids possess definite arrangements of solids rather than haphazard structure similar to gases.

Just Beginning

He intimated that science was just beginning to understand what water is, though chemists have labeled it H_2O (two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen in each molecule) for years.

Altering the old conception, Professor Debye now shows that liquid water consists of molecular groups of this same formula, but placed in nearly as orderly an arrangement as molecules in crystals.

The old definition for a liquid shows it to be condensed from a gas, and hence it was presumed that liquids closely resembled gases. But the new school, led by Professor Debye, finds that actually the molecules in liquids are arranged in more or less definite patterns characteristic of solids but totally absent in gases.

Under Electric Influence

The dielectric constant defines the behavior of a material in an electric field. It is similar in some ways to resistance in a system through which a minimum current flows. This is but one of the methods by which the nature of liquids is being learned.

The professor finds the constant for water, calculated from its properties, as steam, to be five times as great as the value determined by experiment. Similarly, the calculation of the double refraction of certain liquids from their behavior observed as gases, gives a result as much as 3500 times larger than that found by experiment. It is upon this basis that he told scholars assembled at Harvard, he could prove liquids have a "quasi-crystalline structure."

Molecular Picture

Professor Debye is director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute of Physics and has held professorial posts in Holland, Germany and Switzerland.

Self-Sufficiency of Germany Disclosed in British Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Remarkable progress, alike in the bringing into cultivation of land previously unused and in the direction of replacing foreign goods by home-produced ones are among points brought to notice in a comprehensive report on economic conditions in Germany, issued here by the Department of Overseas Trade of the British Government.

The report is by Mr. E. C. Donaldson Rawlins, commercial counsellor to the British Embassy in Berlin. It brings information up to March 1936.

Large Acreage Reclaimed

During the past three years it appears, 3,438,200 acres of German land have been reclaimed largely by the work of Labor Service corps, which are organizations for the training of the unemployed.

Small-holdings averaging in size about 25 acres apiece have also been established in considerable numbers to encourage settlement upon the land. Since the World War, 67,000 of such holdings have been formed, occupying 1,764,000 acres. These are additional to small "allotment" gardens of which 80,000 had been established up to 1935 in which year provision was made for opening up 65,000 more.

These "allotments" are situated around cities and are designed to keep industrial workers in contact with the soil.

Near Self-Sufficiency

Regarding progress toward making Germany self-supporting in the matter of necessaries, almost complete success is claimed where coal, bread, green vegetables, meat, potatoes, sugar, oats and barley are concerned. The percentage of domestic production to the total consumed, is now from 90 to 100 per cent in these cases. Corresponding percentages ranging from 70 to 90 are claimed for rayon, timber, bristles, casein, eggs, honey, fruit, milk-products and wines.

Proportions ranging from 30 to 50 per cent are mentioned for fish, hides, fats in general and motor fuel. On the other hand 99 per cent of the total consumed has still to be imported in the cases of cotton, hemp, jute, silk, rubber, resins and shellac, and amounts ranging from 1 to 30 per cent for most other goods including such important ones as iron ore, flax, wool, and vegetable oils.

Low Scale of Living

Light is also thrown upon living conditions now obtaining in Germany by juxtaposition of statistics relating to unemployment, wages and cost of living. Here the fact appears to be that while unemployment has been greatly reduced, the scale of living is low and the cost of living high.

Regarding unemployment, the report states that as the result of a drive on the part of the Government, the total number of registered unemployed was reduced from more than 6,000,000 at the beginning of 1933 to 1,700,000 by the end of August 1935, when an increase set in which raised the figure to 2,500,00 in January 1936.

Wages Fairly Level

In the case of wages nominal rates have remained practically stable since 1932, these being, however, only about 83 per cent of the 1928 level. The report also says "there are a number of standing charges on the workman over and above social service dues which arise from his corporate affiliations which reduce his net wages and receipt. No statistics are available regarding the amount of these deductions."

Concerning living costs the situation is also somewhat obscure. The official estimate for the earlier months of 1936 was about six points higher than the average of 1933—viz 124.3 compared with 118.0.

But the report says: "There has undoubtedly been a tendency recently in Germany for cost-of-living and price increases to have been concealed behind a process of reclassification by quality of consumer's goods."

Increase in Costs

In this connection the report adds: "If at the beginning of 1936 food for the ordinary family in Germany cost at least 20 per cent more than in 1933, clothing 15 per cent more and miscellaneous expenditure 10 per cent, as some observers calculate them to have done, the total cost of living would, on the basis of the statistical officers distribution of expenditure, show a rise of about 15 per cent between 1933 and 1936.

"One reliably-costed household budget shows an increase of 20 per cent in costs for the same goods between January 1933 and March 1936, the process of steady rise having begun early in 1934."

School Militarism Decried by Groups In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Attended by more than 100 delegates of 39 organizations, the Centenary Congress against War and Fascism held here claimed such success that it was resolved to organize an All-Australian asemblage later in the year.

The co-operation of the national council of the movement of the Victorian labor anti-war executive and all other peace societies, is being sought with a view to establishing a unified body throughout Australia. The support of all trades and labor councils, the Australian Congress of Trade Unions, the Australian Labor Party and the central committee of the Communist Party is confidentially expected.

Militarism in Schools

Strong criticism was leveled by the congress against present educational systems on the ground that interest was being stimulated in militarism. One speaker charges that history "is nothing but a glorification of naval leaders."

The following motion on the subject was carried:

"That we protest to the minister of education and to the principals of privately-controlled schools against the fostering of militarism in schools and appeal to all peace lovers to counteract the psychology by home propaganda; and that the local committees when set up, give immediate attention to the setting up of children's sports clubs as a counter to the militarist spirit in schools."

Resolution on Soviet

A delegate representing the Friends of the Soviet Union, moved the following resolution:

"That this organization send a letter to the Soviet Government congratulating it on its efforts to secure world peace." The motion was not carried, although several speakers favored such action.

Maurice M. Blackburn, a Victorian and a member of the House of Representatives, who came specially to Adelaide to attend the congress, reported that marked progress was being made by the peace movement.

Socialist-Labor Ticket Filed

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Socialist-Labor party was assured of a place on the ballot in Illinois in the presidential election when it filed a complete ticket yesterday. It is headed by John W. Aiken of Massachusetts for president; Emil F. Teichert, New York, vice-president, and O. Alfred Olson, Rockford, governor.

Lalor to Award Five Fellowships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11—Five fellowship awards of $2500 each for research in chemistry and related natural sciences will be granted by the Lalor Foundation for the academic year 1937-38, according to an announcement by the foundation here yesterday.

"The awards will be for research work in various fields of chemistry and related sciences, but may be used for work anywhere in the United States or abroad," said C. Lalor Burdick, secretary of the foundation. "As a memorial to the late Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, founder of the research laboratory of physical chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the awards for each of the next four years will be specifically assigned to work at that institution."

Applications must be on file with the secretary at his office, Lancaster Pike and Baltimore Road, Wilmington, not later than Dec. 1, 1936, Mr. Burdick added. Appointments will be made in February, 1937.

Appointment is open to both men and women resident in the United States, with no prescribed age limit, according to the announcement. Professors on sabbatical leave are eligible for appointment.

'Confederate Soldier' Granted Legion Plaque

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In recognition of their "outstanding contribution of their outstanding contribu-Legion distinguished service plaque, presented annually by the South Carolina department for individual or collective achievement of a meritorious nature, has this year been awarded to "The Confederate Soldier," as "a tribute from the veterans in gray," to quote from the committee on awards.

The presentation took place during the recent legion convention here, and General E. N. Yarborough, commander of the South Carolina division of United Confederate Veterans, received the plaque in the name of his comrades. It has been proposed to hang the plaque in the World War Memorial in Columbia for permanent preservation.

Since 1927, when the first award went to Dr. D. B. Johnson of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, the plaque has been presented to some outstanding man. One woman has received the award.

Last year the honor was conferred on Gen. Charles P. Summerall, president of the Citadel. In addition to Dr. Johnson, other recipients have been: Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg; D. R. Coker of Hartsville; Richard I. Manning of Columbia, former governor; Dr. Howard Anthony, William E. Gonzales of Columbia; Mrs. A. Foster McKissick of Greenville, and Dr. C. Fred Williams of Columbia.

New Enamel From Germany

A non-inflammable cellulose enamel which can be applied at relatively low temperature has been developed in Germany.

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Landon Continues To Lead President In Digest Returns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—With the first handful of returns from the area west of the Mississippi now chalked, Governor Landon continues to lead over President Roosevelt in the second tally of The Literary Digest's presidential poll made public here today.

The magazine has scattered 10,000,000 ballots over the nation, and, of the 99,734 thus far reported from nine states, 61,190 are for the Republican standard-bearer, 33,423 for the Democratic and 4169 for Representative William Lemke, of the Union party. This represents a slight drop in the Landon lead reported last week from four eastern states, traditionally Republican, in a 2-to-1 margin over the President.

Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas today are added to the initial tally which registered Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, exclusive of the big metropolitan centers.

Landon Leads in Mid West

The count now shows Governor Landon leading in three mid-western farm states—Ohio, Minnesota and Indiana—with President Roosevelt ahead in Texas and Oklahoma and slightly whittling his opponent's first margin in the four states originally tallied.

The balloting in Maine, which becomes of banner political import with its lead-all state election next Monday, shows a decline from the more than 3 to 1 Republican preponderance last week to more than 2 to 1 this week.

New York state continues to hold 2 to 1 for Landon, with New York city unreported. Pennsylvania registers an increasing Republican lead. New Jersey shows a fractional drop in its Landon lead, which led off with more than 3 to 2.

Roosevelt in South

As the poll returns dip into the area south of Mason and Dixon's line, Texas shows a 4-to-1 lead for Roosevelt and Oklahoma reports 712 Democratic votes to 618 for Landon.

In Ohio, according to the 5486 early ballots from the Buckeye state, it is 3-to-2 for Landon.

First returns from Minnesota give the Kansan 8620 votes to 5939 for Roosevelt and 1544 for Lemke—the largest Union party vote thus far received in any state.

Analyzing the past political preferences of its balloters, the magazine finds the Union party candidate is "drawing his strength from the major parties at the ratio of approximately four Democratic to one Republican voter of 1932."

How Vote Is Shifting

This comparison also premises the statement that "5648 of the 50,916 poll voters who voted officially for Hoover four years ago now intend to vote for Roosevelt, while 10,592 of the 34,668 poll voters who mark their ballots as voting for Roosevelt four years ago indicate they will vote for Landon in 1936."

The publication stresses that "these are only the scattering early returns" so that "the leadership may shift again and again during the progress of the poll."

Reviewing the supplementary returns for the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania canvass, the tally records the New York total as "still a trifle better than 2-to-1 for the Republican ticket.

It reports a "slight drop in percentage for Landon" in New Jersey, but stresses that "in Pennsylvania, where New Deal leaders professed to feel assured that Gov. George H. Earle's popularity, plus John L. Lewis's rallying of the miners' vote to the President, would put the state in the Democratic column for the first time since the war between the states, the Kansas Governor increased his more than 2-to-1 lead appreciably."

Grange Leader Frowns On New York Milk Strike

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Striking is by no means the best solution to the problems of the New York state dairy farmer, Louis J. Taber, master of the national Grange, said upon his arrival in Rochester yesterday.

"Through organization and collective bargaining are always better than striking," according to Mr. Taber, who came from Washington, D. C., to speak this afternoon on the Grange and Farm Day program at the Rochester exposition.

Mr. Taber said he has found strikes imminent in many milk-producing sections of the country. "It's practically impossible to get milk prices up as fast as the cost of production," he said.

"The national dairy situation itself has so many factors I'd hesitate to offer a general solution. A drouth is always a dislocating factor in milk production and distribution. It creates a bad balance."

Dairymen's Union Urged in New York

ALBANY, N. Y. Sept. 11 (AP)—The milk industry heard a proposal for unionization of dairymen today while farmer delegates prepared to leave their homes in trucks, buses and automobiles for the State's hearing on milk prices in Albany tomorrow.

Paul J. Woodard, Sandy Creek dairyman, who is chairman of a milk holiday committee, said at Watertown: "I am not certain yet how I would go about unionization, but apparently something must be done, and quickly, to organize the farmers so that they can enforce their demands. Unions may be the solution to the problem."

Meanwhile, the Rev. C. H. Macvey of Canton charged at a meeting in Syracuse of central New York cooperatives that an attempt would be made to pack the Albany hearing with northern New York dairymen to demand retention of the milk control law. The meeting was continued in Albany today.

Governor Lehman, speaking at the State fair in Syracuse yesterday, said New York state would not be "intimidated by threats of strikes and disorders."

TVA Jurisdiction Plea Argued in Tennessee

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11 (AP)—The question of jurisdiction was at stake today in a hearing on the suit of 19 private power companies against the Tennessee Valley Authority, litigation that attorneys predicted would not be decided until it reaches the United States Supreme Court.

Newton D. Baker, fomer secretary of war, heads counsel for the private utilities, and James Lawrence Fly, TVA solicitor, is directing the defense.

The power companies filed the suit, contending that TVA is unconstitutional, in a State court at Knoxville some months ago. The case was transferred to the Federal court on the petition of the Authority which then filed a motion for dismissal on the ground that the court lacked jurisdiction. It is this motion that will be argued today.

The Authority contends its legal residence is the northern Alabama district and that all suits should be filed there. A suit filed in Birmingham, Ala., at the same time the Knoxville action was instituted was dismissed this week on the petition of the power companies.

Second Returns of 1936 Presidential Poll

From the Literary Digest of Sept. 12, 1936

States	How the Same Voters Voted in the 1932 Election: Landon 1936 Total Vote for State	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Others	Did Not Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in the 1932 Election: Roosevelt 1936 Total Vote for State	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Others	Did Not Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in the 1932 Election: Lemke 1936 Total Vote for State	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Oth	Did Not Vote
Indiana	2,542	1,879	483	9	1	58	1,690	286	1,289	24	.	49	128	34	78	3	.	3
Maine	4,826	3,544	652	11	16	285	2,179	256	1,563	15	.	117	177	32	113	..	2	30
Minnesota	8,620	6,236	1,730	22	.	251	5,939	1,011	4,300	128	5	242	1,544	307	1,137	39	4	35
New Jersey	9,402	7,158	1,435	50	3	386	5,733	1,013	3,942	224	3	323	485	80	335	10	.	20
New York	16,715	12,476	2,955	70	8	576	7,194	1,395	5,041	181	1	310	975	189	683	23	1	36
Ohio	3,282	2,419	614	14	3	90	2,193	408	1,613	38	3	62	271	53	188	12	.	13
Oklahoma	618	370	169	1	.	40	712	48	601	2	.	23	7	1	6	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	14,989	11,095	2,488	73	13	601	6,853	1,203	4,927	108	3	340	578	94	396	14	1	29
Texas	185	91	76	..	..	11	930	28	820	3	.	39	4	1	2	..	.	1
Totals	61,190	45,268	10,592	250	44	2,278	33,423	5,648	24,076	723	15	1,585	4,169	671	2,918	181	8	167

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. We would all do well to heed and remember the injunction, "Persevere, be perfect, men; ever keep the precepts ten." (Note that the last nine words contain but the single vowel, "E.")
2. Plate, Slate, State, Stare, Stark, Stork, Stook, Spook, Spoon.
3. Previous answer gave $5 \times 5 + 5$, and $6 \times 6 - 6$. To these are now added $33 - 3$, and $3^3 + 3$.
4. P, Pap, Malar, Malines, Palinodes, Palindromes, Panoramic, Redomes, Semis, Sec. S.
5. Remove fourth ought (Forethought).

Books and Teachers Replace Arms and Soldiers in Mexico

This is the sixth of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico, based on observations on the scene. Today the writer describes the development of the new educational system in the Federal District, the most populous region in the Republic. Subsequent articles will appear in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *from time to time.*

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Revolutionary Mexico today has more teachers than soldiers—53,000 of them, and each by official definition an "agent of social improvement in all its aspects."

Herein is seen the key that will unlock the door of the future south of the Rio Grande, for practically every one of the 19 other Latin republics is finding in Mexico the pattern for its educational system. Even Venezuela, for half a century under iron dictatorships, and Chile, so long the kingdom of nitrate, are sending teachers to study this broadest effort of the Mexican reform program, and Paraguay has asked for teachers from Mexico to inaugurate a similar movement there.

"We are not afraid of ideas," Prof. Gabriel Lucio, sub-secretary of the department of education, told this correspondent when he was asked to explain some of the phases of the program which its critics declare are more concerned with the field of political change than with literacy for the nation.

Social Study for Everybody

"The government wants the people to have more knowledge of social conditions in the world and is encouraging Mexican writers to explore these topics for any instrumentality that will establish a more equitable economic system here," he said.

Professor Lucio's methods in disposing of the stream of problems that daily come before him are direct and punctual. A short interim of wait beyond the hour fixed for the appointment, proved a time to fill the eye and ear with typical sights and sounds. The four galleries of the building's patio were a living texture of the faces and costumes of Mexican city and country, presenting shop-girls, men in overalls, clerks, soldados, students, agraristas, teachers and children against Diego Rivera's burning murals.

To reflect a moment on the scene, Mexico seemed that morning a veritable city of books. All the way through the Avenida Hidalgo, that bounds the Alameda on the north, it is one bookstore after another. In the Plaza Mayor, a block only from the issuing place of the first book in the New World, 25 years before Shakespeare was born, the magazine Frente Frente shouted its revolutionary message.

Plenty to Read

Then north in Calle Republica Argentina, it is five or six librerias to the block, with a marble plate naming one cross street for Justo Sierra, whose liberal ideas in education 25 years ago made him the least popular member of the Porfirio Diaz cabinet. Again upon the great rectangle that is the department patio, a concourse of books. Banners proclaim the First Fair of the Revolutionary Book, and everywhere are the stalls of this vintage of the presses, from the rural primer, "Simienti," by Professor Lucio; Andrade's primer, "Fermin," which includes in its history of Mexico the weaknesses of the leaders and is illustrated by Rivera, and a workers' edition of the classics, to books on communism, socialism, Marxism, fascism; on Erasmus, Napoleon, Zola, Hindenburg, Lenin; on the social school, socialization of culture and the crisis in democracy.

The agricultural booth is flamboyant with charts on seeding, on pigs and cows, stock breeding, how to make money with chickens, forestry, and on the care of the young mother.

On display, too, is "Las Bibliotecas Ambulantes, No. 6" of the red motor-car fleet that carries "libros gratis" to the remote districts of the Republic, even to Yucatan, with its slogan: "Farmers—workers, this is your labrary; get close to it."

Collectivization

Professor Lucio, one of the distinctly new-generation group which the Mexican executive has gathered around him and which places the Government here today in the hands of young men, did not mince words in describing the thing going forward.

"At present Mexico's system of government is more capitalistic than socialistic," he said, "but we have instituted socialistic education to prepare the people for the future.

"The program is of importance to this objective, because the evolution of the new regime depends upon the wide assimilation of the ideas of collectivization. In the preparation of the masses, therefore, we are undertaking to make every individual a worker and every worker a collective worker.

Shops and Fields

"That is why every urban school has shops and every rural school fields; why the action of the schools, especially in the rural centers, extends beyond the school itself to the life of the adults. The people must be adapted to conditions and made efficient with a sense of co-operative action. In short, our program is to prepare the masses first, and then establish the system."

With regard to the charge that the educational program is anti-religious, Professor Lucio admitted it was calculated to ignore the Roman Catholic church.

"The government considers the religious question of secondary importance to the economic problem," he said. "The department is committed to foster a scientific interpretation of history. If the church considers this persecution, that is the church's business; we do not combat the church directly. Meanwhile, a continuous and persistent effort by the teachers has been able to reduce the tendency to fanaticism in the country."

Federal Control

The terms of the program, Professor Lucio continued, made clear why the teacher in Mexico today was classified as the "apostle of enlightenment" rather than pedagogue. Twenty educational missions now are afoot through the states, semi-portable libraries are being set up opposite factory entrances, the entire educational system of the nation is scheduled to come under federal control next year and a plan for a national university to complete the socialistic pattern of education is before the President. The school allotment of 50,000,000 pesos brings education second in the budget only to the Army.

Just as change is being wrought in the budgetary allotments, so is it at work in the military branch, according to Professor Lucio, who holds that "the Mexican army today is a revolutionary army and the thought of its soldiers is socialistic."

Everywhere Books

No longer does the axiom that the way to power here is by violence apply; no longer is the rank of general a synonym for corruption and excesses. New proof of the change, Professor Lucio observed, was had on the "Day of the Soldier" this year, when the soldados were guests of the workers.

This assertion had its echo a moment later outside the building, when a teacher from Michoacan, translating the Mexican legend above one of the Rivera murals, read: "The soldiers served in war, but now they must help the country prosper from the land."

Around the corner in Calle Republica Cuba, the dome of El Templo de Nuestra Señora de la Encarnacion was still the landmark, but the lettering over the iron gateway spelled Biblioteca Ibero Americana. Inside the massive boss-studded doors, stood long rows of books, the light in the nave glowed upon a great gold-colored map of Latin-America with the United States a label at the upper edge. and this, which was one of the fashionable metropolitan fanes, is now a place of study tables, where the people of the neighborhood crowd elbows for room.

Eighty Acres of Florida Jungle Are One Man's Garden

A True Tropical Vista

Top: Rare Lilies Grow in Lagoons
Bottom: Leaf of Elephant Ear Plant

Nature Lovers Reap Benefit Of Florida Man's Rare Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERO BEACH, Fla.—What began 23 years ago as the hobby of a prominent engineer, Arthur G. McKee, Cleveland, Ohio, has today become a national memorial to nature lovers of the United States.

McKee Jungle Gardens, located at Vero Beach, Fla., is an 80-acre tract of primeval jungle which has been carved into an exhibit of rare, exotic plants from all over the world that is unequaled anywhere. It already has cost more than $100,000.

This botanical garden that was opened to the public in 1931 is predicted by many to become one of the outstanding memorial parks of the United States. The Government is now co-operating extensively in adding to the collection and exchanges are made with practically every botanical garden in the world.

Not for Profit Making

McKee Jungle Gardens is operated not for profit, and is on a plan to make it self-perpetuating, so that it will be preserved for future generations.

Dr. Ludwig Diels, professor and general director of the Botanical Gardens in Berlin, recently remarked after viewing these gardens: "There are no rare plants in this collection that I have not seen on my travels throughout the world. But I have found it necessary to travel 25,000 miles to view the exhibits separately, which I saw collectively in your jungle garden in several hours' time." Dr. Diels also claimed that this exhibit had the advantage over other botanical gardens of the world, because it had been put into the natural beauty of a Florida jungle, rather than manufactured from a bare plot of ground.

Many Varieties of Orchids

More than 1000 species of the unusual plants of nature attract those who thrill to the rare and exotic. Tens of thousands of air plants exist in the tops of the trees, including more than 50 varieties of orchids of all hues. There are some orchids brought from sectors of Mexico that no white man has been allowed to enter.

These orchids were brought by peons of the vicinity and sold to McKee's collectors.

Water lilies in beautifully landscaped pools and lagoons are the true leading ladies of the McKee Jungle Gardens which has the distinction of having the largest collection growing outdoors all the year round in the United States.

Plant Captures Flies

Greeting the visitor at the very entrance amid the cool green vines intertwined around a huge laticed arch is the Dutchman's pipe, one of nature's prodigies. It measures 63 inches from handle to bowl and secretes a strong, offensive odor that attracts flies. Once they are seduced into the inner recesses of the pipe they cannot escape. Periodically, the gardeners open these fly prisons, sometimes finding as high as 300 flies.

Palm trees from all parts of the world, being Mr. McKee's favorite collection, include some interesting species. The traveler's palm is one of nature's storehouses and holds as high as 100 gallons of pure, sweet water in the hollows of its leaves. In many countries it is known as an oasis for caravans. Another African palm stores 124 gallons of palm wine in one season. This is a favorite tree of many native tribes in Africa.

Forty Feet in Four Years

The white palm of South America promises to become one of the most towering of the Gardens. In four years' time this specimen has shot up to 40 feet in height. The trunk and branches are hollow and are used by natives as musical instruments, blow guns and water mains.

Among the thousands of ferns from all parts of the world, some growing in treetops, others in swamps or dry land, are the tree ferns of Australia, giant specimens that grow to 25 or 30 feet. Another interesting fern is one that dates back to prehistoric times. It exists in the original form unchanged from that early era. The fossils of this metallic fern have been found identically the same in the coal beds of the north. As a living fern it is iridescent and reflects the various lights of its surroundings, sometimes a beautiful bronze, blue, green or purple.

Even a Fruit Salad Tree

An azalea exhibit of extraordinary beauty; a citrus planting of more than 70 varieties; 40 varieties of rubber trees grown for experimental purposes; sea grapes, native of British Guiana, with leaves larger than any hardwood plant of the world; the Panama hat plant; heavy ceilings of Spanish moss hanging from treetops—the tropical moss that is not a moss at all but a member of the pineapple family; a live oak tree that government experts recently plugged and estimated to be 550 years old; the vanilla vine; banana trees; perfume plants that were once the secret of the glamorous Cleopatra; the Mexican salad fruit tree whose fruit tastes like pineapple, strawberries and bananas combined; bamboo sprouts that grow to a height of 40 feet in six weeks; Egyptian bullrushes reminiscent of the infant Moses—there are but a minor part of this medley.

Seminoles Live There

In the heart of the gardens is a Seminole Indian village where authentic Seminoles live in huts as their ancestors did in the jungles of old; a zoo of monkeys, bears, foxes and Florida deer also is an item of interest. During the winter weird and plaintive harmonies permeate the jungle as a quartet of Negro lads sing to entertain the visitors. The boys are all employees of the gardens and their music mingling with the caroling of the birds and other noises of jungle life produces an almost electrifying effect.

"In our gardens we have a melting pot similar to the absorption of the foreign element in our nation," Mr. McKee said. "Of the many importations we introduce into the gardens, some fall by the wayside. But most of the rare exotics transplanted into this locality develop into far more luxurious specimens than in their native settings, due to the unusual fertility of the soil in these Florida jungles and hammock lands."

Built Russian Steel Plant

Arthur G. McKee is best known to the world as a man who deals competently with blast furnaces and steel girders. He is the head of a large construction firm of his own name in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his major achievements is the building of one of the largest steel mills in the world, in Russia, on their five-year plan.

Mr. McKee is a member of the Engineering Club of Cleveland. His winter home at Vero Beach is exquisitely landscaped with exotic plants. Mr. McKee began this hobby of collecting beauties of nature as a diversion from thinking in terms of steel. When his gardens grew in terrific leaps to a superlative collection, his friends urged him to open his property to the public and allow all nature lovers to share in the enjoyment. He dedicated the gardens to his cousin, the late Charles H. McKee of Pittsburgh, Penna.

Penologists Plan Integrated System

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—A program aimed at improving the prison system of the United States was shaped today for the approval of the 66th annual congress of the American Prison Association.

As outlined by officials, it called for;

1. Expansion of the association to include a full-time staff of secretaries and field workers.

2. Through the activities of this staff, integration of the work of all law enforcement and allied penal agencies on a scale heretofore impossible.

The recommendations were scheduled for submission Monday, the second day of the conference, by a committee headed by Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Mr. Bates' committee was appointed at last year's congress at Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Blanche L. La Du of St. Paul, Minn., president of the association and a member of the committee, said expansion of the organization would: Permit development of a "definite program" through consulting staff service in the several states and the uniting of police, peace officers and prison administrators in a concerted effort toward common aims. It would also permit greater activity in supporting needed legislation, and open a more efficient clearing house for information of new institutions, housing of prisoners, and training of prison personnel.

Parole and probation were listed as two major discussion topics for the conferences. Attorney General Homer Cummings will be a speaker.

Youth Administration Allots $19,606,767

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Allotment of $19,606,767 to projects in 48 states, New York city and the District of Columbia was announced today by the National Youth Administration. The total included $1,118,494 for increasing student aid quotas in drought-stricken states.

Total allotments by states included:

Connecticut, $181,512; Maine, $93,000; Massachusetts, $538,126; New Hampshire, $64,034; New York State, $881,557; New York city, $1,145,612; Pennsylvania, $1,703,903; Rhode Island, $78,270; Vermont, $50,498.

Power Delegates Turn Union Station Into Banquet Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The vast waiting room of the Union Station here today was getting back its normal quota of benches and red caps after a gala "night out."

Last night the station was the scene of one of Washington's largest and strangest banquets: The guests were 1570 engineers and economists attending the third World Power conference. The committee in charge had expected 3000 and had chosen the station because they could find no other place in the city large enough to take care of so many diners. The price of the dinner—$7.50 a head—was said to be the reason only half that number attended.

Lucius Boomer, head of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York and president of the Savarin cafés, chose a peculiarly American menu as a treat for the foreign delegates. There was Philadelphia pepper pot, Kennebec salmon from Maine, Virginia roast lamb, Louisiana sweet potatoes, broccoli, tomatoes and raspberry ice.

Statisticians figured that it took 22,800 pieces of china to serve the five courses. Three hundred waiters were hired, 25 bus boys and 30 dishwashers. Linens included 290 tablecloths, 3000 napkins and 300 waiters' uniforms.

From the 120-foot-long speakers' table, power experts from various parts of the world rose to pledge themselves to the development of the nation's resources for the good of humanity and not for destructive purposes.

Deed 2400 Years Old Still Satisfies Lawyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Hard-baked on a clay tablet, some 2400 years old, a quit-claim deed was discovered by a University of Michigan expedition on the Tigris which would be found faultless by almost any modern lawyer, it is announced here.

It seems that a citizen of Babylonia, bought an estate from Nabubanapli, getting for his protection a receipt or quit-claim deed. The deed was found by the university expedition to Selucia on the Tigris, a remnant of Neo-Babylonian civilization, and was translated by Ellen W. Moore of the university's department of Oriental languages and literatures.

Fire on Cruiser By Short Circuit Found Deliberate

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—A small fire, "undoubtedly deliberate," was discovered aboard the U. S. S. Indianapolis on Aug. 25 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Capt. C. A. Dunn, manager of the yard, disclosed today.

In a statement, he said that the fire was due to a short circuit in some of the auxiliary power cables and that damage was confined to the cables.

He said that two nails were found in one circuit in a fireroom of the 10,000-ton naval cruiser on which President Roosevelt took a trip in 1933, and another nail was found in another circuit which was dead.

"This action was undoubtedly deliberate," he said. "The Navy Yard has no one under suspicion at the present time."

Ship Undamaged

The statement is as follows:

"About Aug. 25, 1936, a small fire occurred on the U. S. S. Indianapolis, then undergoing routine overhaul at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. This fire was due to a short circuit in some of the auxiliary power cables. No damage was done to the ship. The damage was confined to the cables.

"A thorough examination of all cables has been made subsequent to the fire. Two nails were found in one circuit in a fire room. One nail was found in another circuit, but that wire was dead. This action was undoubtedly deliberate. The Navy Yard has no one under suspicion at the present time.

Navy Yard Workmen

"The Navy Yard completed the overhaul with Navy Yard workmen. The Indianapolis left for her post-repair trial this morning, Friday, Sept. 11, 1936, as previously planned.

"On completion of the post-repair trial she will return to the North river (not the Navy Yard). She is expected to sail on schedule Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1936, for the west coast to resume her duties with the fleet."

On Trial Run

The Indianapolis, which carries a crew of about 600 officers and men, left the Navy Yard today for her trial run, and she is scheduled to sail next Tuesday to resume her duties with the fleet on the West Coast.

Captain Dunn, industrial manager of the Navy Yard, issued the statement in response to inquiries about a story of attempted sabotage aboard the cruiser carried by the Los Angeles Times and credited to "a high naval official" in Washington.

Lieut. W. E. Guitar, aide to the commandant of the Navy Yard, said, "It sounds like poppycock to me" when asked today about the report of attempted sabotage aboard the Indianapolis.

Sabotage Inquiry Rushed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Acknowledging that sabotage probably was responsible for a small electrical fire aboard the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, the Navy said today an investigation was being pushed at the New York Navy Yard to determine who was responsible.

No Speed Limit; Case Dismissed After Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Mrs Edna Fether of Downey, Calif., has learned anew that the mills of justice grind slowly.

It required five years for Mrs. Fether to obtain legal vindication on a charge of driving an automobile more than 40 miles an hour, and while her case was pending the state legislature changed the speed limit to 45 miles an hour.

Not only that, but during the time the case was awaiting disposition the appellate court has held that California's statutory speed limit is not binding.

Mrs. Fether was arrested after an officer had pursued her at 58 miles an hour. She was tried before Justice of the Peace Kenneth Morrison here, and was sentenced to five days in jail, three of which she served before she was released under habeas corpus.

She appealed the sentence, charging lack of jurisdiction. The case passed through superior court, where the sentence was upheld. It never came up for a hearing in the higher courts, although it remained "alive."

Attorneys for the accused appeared here with a showing that the appellate court ruled in a case against Francis Lederer, motion picture actor, that there is no legal speed limit in California They asked dismissal of the case, and the court concurred.

Gulf Oil Capital Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Gulf Oil Corporation stockholders will vote on Nov. 10 to increase capital to $300,000,000. The new alignment calls for 12,000,000 shares of $25 par capital stock, compared with 4,800,000 shares of $25 par value stock, now authorized.

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September and October, the two most delightful months in the year. Beautiful fall foliage. See mountains ablaze. Play golf or tennis right on our own grounds. Ride or tramp over mountain trails. Descriptive folder on request. Open until October 20th.
GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

TO NEW YORK
AND TO BE CERTAIN OF COMPLETE HOTEL ENJOYMENT, COME TO THE SHELTON! NOT ONLY THE USUAL HOTEL LUXURIES, BUT EXTRA FEATURES OF A SWIMMING POOL, GYMNASIUM, LIBRARY, SOLARIUM, ROOF TERRACE. IN THE GRAND CENTRAL ZONE, WHERE EVERYTHING IS NEAR. $3 DAILY FOR ROOM WITH BATH.
SHELTON HOTEL
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CHANGES AT BROOKS BROTHERS

Everybody walking past our Madison Avenue store notices the new changes in Brooks Brothers' windows...but those who come into the store itself are aware of equally interesting alterations inside. These changes, commenced with the opening of our Special Order Department sometime ago... when the whole Clothing Department on the Third Floor was rearranged...have now been completed with a remodeling of the Furnishing Department on the First Floor. The store plan is more convenient than ever...opening Brooks Brothers One Hundred and Eighteenth Fall Season.

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Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
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Alice Marble Reaches Final In U. S. Tennis

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Alice Marble, the blond-haired San Francisco girl who was forced out of competition two years ago owing to an injury suffered in Paris, gained the final of the women's national singles tennis championship today by defeating Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The American habit of waiting until the last minute before exerting full skill, which has threatened defeat at the hands of the British contingent all the way through the earlier rounds of the combined United States lawn tennis singles championships at Forest Hills, began to operate more brilliantly yesterday. Now there seems a possibility at least that Frederick J. Perry and Katherine Stammers, the invaders, will not have such a sure way to the titles.

A new figure projected herself into the limelight, in the women's singles yesterday, when Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., who has been playing consistent tennis all season, but with little success, broke through to the semifinals by defeating Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, the brilliant young Californian, in one of the hardest-fought matches of the tournament, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. She stands small chance of getting further, however.

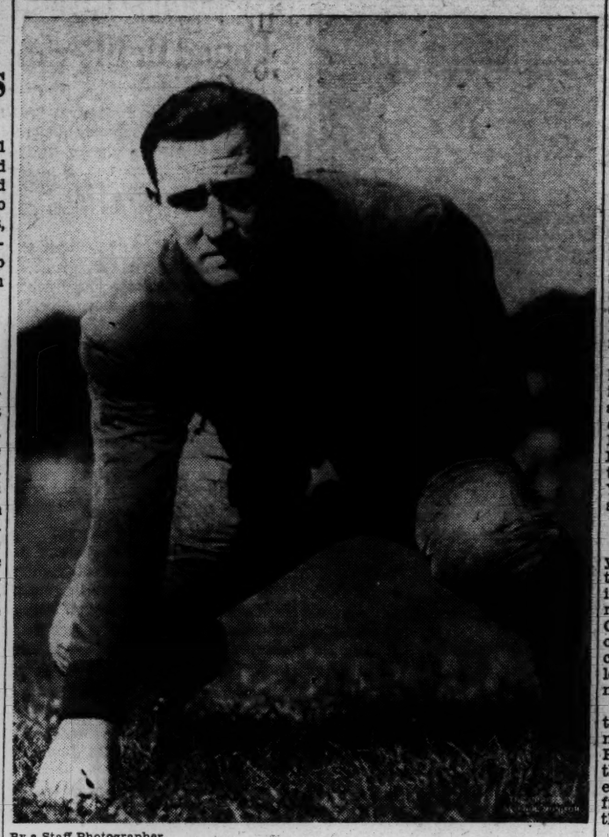
One new trophy is certain next season, as both of the survivors in the final round of the national veteran singles championship have two legs on the present one; and, whether Raymond B. Bidwell, winner for the past two years, takes the vase back to Boston, or Henry H. Bassford, winner in 1928 and 1930, stages the necessary comeback, the trophy will be permanently out of competition.

Two new figures in the event, Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia and Alfred D. Hammett of New York, bobbed up and made their way over several seeded players and former champions into the semifinals; but Bidwell disposed of Pearson yesterday, 6—4, 6—3, and Bassford nosed out Hammett the day before, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

It was the play of Helen H. Jacobs and J. Donald Budge yesterday that once more raised the hopes of American success. Miss Jacobs was her old-time self in polishing off the latest sensation from California, Augusta Raegener, the left-hander, allowing her only one game, a break through service early in the match, and scoring easily over the formidable service of Miss Raegener with regularity. Budge was also in a far better style of play than in his previous matches, and though John McDiarmid fought well, the match was merely a fine bit of practice for the Davis Cup ace, who won at 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

The other match of the day, however, was a battle royal for more than two hours and a half, between those rivals of many encounters, Gregory S. Mangin and Frank A. Parker. This time Parker was the winner, 10—12, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Mangin earned many more points, but his errors were far beyond those of Parker, and this more than balanced the account. Mangin was ranked higher last year, but on this season's performances, Parker, as well as Robert L. Riggs, were advanced over him. This was justified by the result yesterday, as well as on several other occasions.

New Crimson Leader



By a Staff Photographer

James J. Gaffney Jr. '37, Harvard Varsity Football Captain

Gaffney Elected Harvard Football Captain for 1936

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has announced the resignation of Emile Dubiel, '37, captain of the 1936 varsity football team, and the election of James J. Gaffney Jr., '37, of Danvers, Mass., to succeed him. Gaffney's election was the result of a poll of the 1935 football "H" men by varsity manager Walter H. Page, '37.

Gaffney is 20 years of age, weighs 197 pounds and is six feet tall. He prepared for Harvard at Danvers High School. In the 1935 season he was a regular guard on the varsity eleven, starting every game. In spring practice he was changed to a tackle position by Coach Richard C. Harlow and is expected to lead his team from that position this year. He is a son of James J. Gaffney, '08.

Here's a man

WHO JUST PAID $2,500 FOR A PAIR OF GARTERS

No, they're not studded with diamonds . . . in fact, he's not wearing them yet. That's what he just paid for going *without* them. His careless appearance cost him a $2,500 a year job. Good business men are not putting good-jobs in control of men who can't control their sox.

Don't be careless about your hose and don't be careless about your choice of garters . . . "Miracle Elastic" Paris Garters fit better . . . look better . . . and wear longer . . . your money back after a week's wear if you aren't satisfied.

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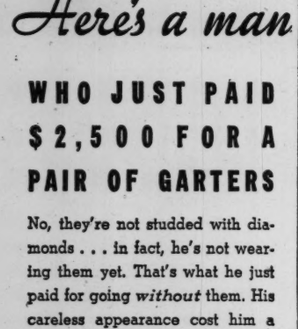

50c and up

PARIS GARTERS

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU

A. STEIN & COMPANY

British Pick Scotty Campbell As Man to Beat In National

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—The British Walker Cup players pick Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle over Johnny Goodman as the man to beat in the national amateur golf championship starting Monday.

"The extremes of Campbell's game are unusually sound, and if you can drive and putt here you'll be hard to beat."

This from Jock McLean of Glasgow, who with Hector Thomson, the British amateur champion, is conceded the best chance among the players from the other side.

Despite their inglorious showing in the cup matches, the British players have taken heart at the sight of the Garden City course. Here the wind is high, and the greens firm and fast. Furthermore, the greens are generally on the level of the fairway and are excellent targets for the favorite British pitch and run shot.

More at Home

"We feel more at home here," said Dr. William Tweddell, the British captain. "The turf has some of that seaside spring we know at home. The greens are solid and demand a good touch."

The British captain does not mean by this any member of the British squad was dissatisfied with Pine Valley. Rather they praised the famous New Jersey course. "We merely prefer this course because we're more accustomed to playing the type," Tweddell said.

Of the 19 foreign players in the field, the experts list three who have a definite chance of taking the title out of the country. They are Thomson, McLean and C. Ross "Sandy" Somerville of Canada.

Everyone knows what Somerville can do. He held the American title in 1932, and has put up a great fight every year since. Last year Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, the runner-up, put him out on the nineteenth green.

Somerville in Form

Somerville admits that he is playing as well as he ever played in his life. On his first tour of the course yesterday, he went out in 40 and came back in 31, five under par for the nine, and two under for the round.

Though Thomson is generally regarded as the better player, McLean has more confidence and is better placed in the raw. Thomson is in what is probably the toughest quarter, the second. He has to get by Somerville, Fred Haas of New Orleans, the Canadian amateur champion; Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati; Walter Emery, Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., and Jack Munger of Dallas, among others, in order to reach the semifinals.

McLean, in the fourth quarter does not have it so hard. George Dunlap, New York; Charlie Yates, Atlanta, and Ed White, Dallas, are the strongest players in that quarter, and White is said to have withdrawn.

Ever since the Walker Cup matches, the British players have forgotten competitive golf and have been touring New York night and day. Dr. Tweddell said that this was all very pleasant, but he thought these tours were about over.

"We've had very little sleep and we must start getting ready for the battle now," he said.

Waldo A. Phinney Wins National Rifle Title

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 11 (AP)—Waldo A. Phinney, U. S. marine corps, Washington, D. C., won the national individual rifle championship yesterday by shooting the final stage over the 1000-yard course at slow fire with a perfect 50. His total score for the five stages was 244 out of a possible 250 points.

Sergeant Paul A. Baack, U. S. engineers, Fort Lewis, Wash., placed second with 243, outranking Sergeant Thomas J. Jones, U. S. marine corps, Washington, D. C., who took third with the same score.

The Los Angeles police team won the national pistol team match, concluding pistol event, with a score of 1264 out of a possible 1500 points, topping the U. S. marine corps, which placed second with 1261.

Amusements

BOSTON

COLONIAL Now! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15 Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

KEITH MEMORIAL TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT

HELD OVER!

Here Comes Rhythm

Fred ASTAIRE

Ginger ROGERS

in

"SWING TIME"

"THE HARVARD SPECIAL"

300 Years in Pictures

Ticket Applications Mailed Harvard Men

The Harvard Athletic Association has mailed 35,000 sets of ticket applications to Harvard men for the eight games which will be played by the varsity football team this year. Simultaneous with the mailing of the applications, the association announces the ticket prices for the 1936 schedule, the revised reserved seat season ticket book and the continuance of the plan regarding admission of children for the Amherst, Brown and Virginia games at half price.

The season ticket book this year will sell for $13.20, and includes a set of reserved seat tickets for the Amherst, Brown, West Point, Dartmouth, Princeton, Virginia and Navy games. Similar tickets for these games, if purchased individually, would cost $18.70. The season ticket book will contain a set of reserved seat tickets which will entitle the holder to a definite seat location in Sections 30 (the 27-yard line), 29, 28, 27 or 26 on the Harvard side and Sections 9 (the 17-yard line), 10, 11, 12 or 13 on the visitors' side for all varsity home games.

The complete schedule of games and ticket prices follows:

Oct.	P.M.		
3—Amherst	2:30		$1.10
10—Brown	2:30	$1.10	2.20
17—West Point	2:00		3.30
24—Dartmouth	2:00	1.65	3.30
31—Princeton	2:00	1.65	3.30
Nov.			
7—Virginia	2:00	1.10	2.20
14—Navy	2:00		3.30
21—Yale (at New Haven)	2:00		3.85

Browns Purchase Harry Davis

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Against the day when Sunny Jim Bottomley will really retire, the St. Louis Browns announced yesterday the purchase of First Baseman Harry Davis from Toledo of the American Association. He will report for spring training next year. The veteran Bottomley was ready to quit several months ago, but continued in the game. Davis, who batted .301 with Toledo, was with the Detroit Tigers in 1933.

Indianapolis Bests St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Indianapolis took a 2-to-0 lead in one half of the semifinal American Association playoff yesterday, winning, 7 to 1, with a fine pitching performance by Bob Logan, who let St. Paul down with seven hits. The paid attendance was 1200.

Kiefer Breaks Own Record

AARHUS, Jutland, Denmark, Sept. 11 (AP)—Adolf Kiefer of Chicago bettered his own world record for the 400-meter backstroke swim with a time of 5m. 13.4s. yesterday.

National Race Tightens When Giants Slump

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The great pitching that carried Bill Terry's Giants from fifth place to first in the National League standing, and more recently piloted them through one of their most successful western tours in years, has suddenly and unexpectedly turned sour. And now that this unpleasant situation has arisen at the Polo Grounds, the senior circuit flag race has been thrown into a scramble more than ever.

In their last 18 games the Giants have seen their starting pitcher finish only seven times. Gabler, Smith and Schumacher have been the main objects of this slump. Only Carl Hubbell, the screwball king, and Fred Fitzsimmons, have maintained the hurling pace that made the New Yorkers pennant favorites as the season turned into the final month.

Gabler Driven Out

Terry's pitching collapsed again yesterday. Frank Gabler started on the mound but left in the seventh inning after yielding 10 hits and five runs to the Cincinnati Reds. Dick Coffman, whose relief work is one of the outstanding features of the club's climb, finished where Gabler left off. The final score was Cincinnati 7, New York 2.

This defeat, coming as it did while the Cardinals and Cubs were winning their games in Boston and Philadelphia respectively, reduced the Giants' lead. The Polo Grounders are now only 3½ contests in front of the Cards and five ahead of the Bruins.

The sudden failure of Terry's mound staff throws an entirely different outlook on the flag race. Without good pitching, the Giants are no better than either the Cardinals or Cubs, despite the fact that the easterners are favored by the schedule.

Unless Hubbell and Fitzsimmons get help immediately, the race will be thrown into further confusion during the next three days. Today, the Cubs open a two-game series at the Polo Grounds, and on Sunday the Cardinals begin a two-day stand there by playing a doubleheader. The Giants still have a long hard road to travel before that 5-cent World Series becomes a reality.

Cards Have Trouble

However, Terry isn't the only manager with troubles. The Cardinals still sadly lack in the hurling department as demonstrated yesterday in Boston. Frankie Frisch used four moundsmen before he finally overtook the Bees and gained a 3-to-2 victory. Dizzy Dean went in in the ninth and held a one-run lead taken by his mates in the first half of the inning.

Big Bill Lee pitched the Cubs to a 3-to-2 triumph over the Phillies. Stan Hack's homer in the eighth was the deciding run. Bucky Walters gave Lee a good battle, but Hack ruined his chances of stopping the Bruins.

In the other National League game of the day, the Pirates defeated the Dodgers, 11 to 5, scoring seven runs during the first two innings.

The battle for second place in the American League continued yesterday. The White Sox were idle and retained that spot. The Tigers beat the Senators, 5 to 2, and the Indians triumphed over the Yankees, 5 to 4. These results left the Senators tied for third place with Detroit, 1½ games in back of the White Sox. The Clevelanders are half a game behind Washington and Detroit.

Hal Trosky's thirty-seventh homer with a mate on base in the ninth inning beat the Yankees. Tom Bridges of the Tigers outlasted Buck Newsom of the Senators to gain his twentieth victory of the year. At St. Louis, the Athletics won the first game of a doubleheader from the Browns, 12 to 7, and then tied, 4-all, in the second.

Girls' Tennis Doubles Reach the Semifinals

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—One half of the 1935 girls' United States doubles tennis combination moved toward a repeat performance yesterday, but the other dropped by the wayside in the quarterfinal round of the 19th annual tourney at the Cricket Club.

Paired wih Polly Morrill, of Dedham, Mass., Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, sole eastern survivor in the singles matches, played faltering tennis in the third set and succumbed to the burning slants of Madge Harshaw and Barbara Strobhar, both of Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Knowles won the 1935 doubles crown with Patricia Cumming, of Westfield, N. J., and her erstwhile partner teamed with Elena Ciccone, of Boston, to drive ahead in the third set to victory over Patsy Hitler, Berkeley, Calif., and Meredith Madden, Annisquam, Mass., 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Coach Callison Has 12 Lettermen On Oregon Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 11—Head Coach Prink Callison is now busy getting his University of Oregon football team into shape for the opening of the 1936 campaign. With practice starting yesterday Coach Callison had only 15 days in which to prepare for what appears to be the hardest schedule that a Webfoot eleven has yet been called upon to face.

In order to be ready to start practice right on the dot the half-hundred candidates who were invited to report were asked to be here two or three days in advance so that equipment might be distributed and everything ready for hard practice the first day.

University of Portland is the first team which Coach Callison's men will be called upon to face. This will be a night game at Hayward Field, Sept. 25 and it will be followed by eight Pacific Coast Conference games on the succeeding Saturdays.

Twelve lettermen and 10 holdover reserves form the nucleus of Callison's squad this fall. All remaining players are sophomores with no previous competition. The squad is the youngest in history.

Capt. Del Bjork, all-American tackle candidate, heads the list of returning letter wearers. Others are Dale Lasselle and Bob Braddock, halfbacks; Bud Goodin, fullback; John Engstrom and Leif Jacobsen, ends; Ken Skinner, tackle; Joe Huston, Tony Amato and Bill Estes, guards, and Ed Farrar and Vern Moore, centers.

Outstanding sophomore candidates who are expected to make strong bids for varsity jobs this year include Jim Nicholson, Jean Lacau, Tom Blackman, Dave Gammon, Ernie Robertson, Cliff Strom, Arleigh Bentley, all backs; Nello Giovanini and Johnny Pastega, guards; Bob Hinman, Henry Nilsen, Lenard (Bud) Robertson and John Yerby, ends.

W. Lawson Little Takes St. Andrews Golf Course Apart

TORONTO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Lawson Little, the amateur golfing kingpin of the United States and Great Britain until he turned professional last spring, took the St. Andrews public course apart to see what made it work in the opening round of the Canadian open championship yesterday.

Little slashed three strokes off par with a round of 34-33—67 then looked back and found he was only a stroke ahead of the field. Following the lead of the husky Californian, a quartet of United States professionals and one Canadian, Gordie Brydson, bettered par as they began the pursuit of the title won last year by Gene Kunes of Norristown, Penna.

A stroke behind the leader were long-hitting Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., and Abe Espinosa, the Chicago veteran. Another stroke back came Brydson, former National League hockey player now professional at the Missasagua course, Port Credit, Ont., Tony Manero, the United States open champion from Greensboro, N. C., Andray Mangrum of Dayton, Ohio.

A pair of Canadians, J. E. Littler of Ottawa and Bob Cunningham of Toronto, equalled par 70, and then came a deluge of touring pros from the United States.

The low amateur of the first round was Bud Donovan, the Winnipeg star, who had a 74.

Little's tremendous drives, many over 300 yards or more, took advantage of the wide, flat fairways and gave him plenty of chances to shoot for birdies. He went out one under par, carding birdies on the fourth, sixth and eighth holes and dropping a stroke each on the second and seventh. Coming home the Californian belted his drive on the 315-yard tenth within a dozen feet of the pin and was down in 3. He dropped a stroke to par on the short 16th and came up to the last hole in even figures. There he unleashed another tremendous drive, dropped his iron within 10 feet of the cup and sank his put for an eagle 3 and a 2-under-par 33 for the in in nine.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	47	.662
Chicago	74	64	.536
Washington	73	66	.525
Detroit	73	66	.525
Cleveland	72	66	.522
Boston	70	69	.504
St. Louis	49	85	.366
Philadelphia	49	89	.355

Results Sept. 10

Cleveland 5, New York 4.
Detroit 5, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 4 (tie).
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	54	.603
St. Louis	78	57	.578
Chicago	78	60	.565
Pittsburgh	73	64	.533
Cincinnati	69	67	.507
Boston	62	73	.460
Brooklyn	56	78	.418
Philadelphia	45	90	.333

Results Sept. 10

Cincinnati 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 8.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Deciding Little's Successor

THE last of the men's big sport championships of 1936 is soon to be decided over the links of the Garden City Golf Club when some 210 of the leading amateur golfers of the world tee off to decide which one from among them will succeed to the United States title which was surrendered by W. Lawson Little Jr. some months ago when he joined the ranks of the professionals. For two years Little ruled the amateur world, holding both the British and American championships during that time with a record of winning 32 straight championship matches. This is a record which entitles him to a place among the greatest amateur golfers of all time, and it will probably be many years before anyone comes along who will duplicate it.

Staff Photo

Chick Evans

An Open Field

This 1936 affair promises to be one of the greatest free-for-alls that has ever been staged for the title. In years past there has generally been a player or two who might be picked as a likely winner, but such is not the case today. With the champion of Great Britain as well as other stars from that country, several former champions and a number of fine young golfers who have yet to win their spurs entered, the person who would attempt to name the champion of 1936 would indeed be taking more chances than the average predicter would care to assume. Just to show how uncertain this game can be, it is only necessary to recall the fact that of the last 16 players in the 1934 championship, only three were among the final 16 the next year. Where can one find a game in which the turnover is as great as that? And I shall be surprised if more than three of the 1935 sixteen are among those of 1936.

Field Has Much Color

Sprinkled with the names of golfers who have made world history over a period of more than 20 years, the tournament is filled with color and tradition. Well do I recall the day in 1913 when a stripling by the name of Francis Ouimet sent his name booming around the world by defeating Harry Vardon and Edward Ray of Great Britain in a playoff for the United States open championship, the day in 1916 when Chick Evans wrote his name large in golfing history by becoming the first player ever to win the United States amateur and open the same year, and the day in 1921 when Jesse P. Guilford, the siege gun of Woodland, smashed his way to the amateur title at St. Louis. It is now 23 years since Ouimet performed his feat, and yet he and Evans and Guilford are still playing for the title. Captain of this year's United States Walker Cup team, Ouimet declined to play in the match with Great Britain on the grounds that his present game did not warrant his having a place, but it is safe to say that he will show that that stand was unjustified by playing some championship golf in the present tournament.

A World Tournament Indeed

While the winner of the tournament will be entitled to claim the amateur championship of the United States only, he may well be given greater honors, as some 30 states, Canada, Great Britain and Honolulu will be represented by their best amateurs, which should warrant its being classed as an international competition, with the winner really entitled to the crown of king of the amateur golf world.

Polo Handicaps Are Justified by Game Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 11—The justification of handicaps in polo on the respective members of the various teams, especially where the stars of the game are concerned, is always of great interest, and this has been brought out to an unusual extent this season, first in the international matches abroad, and now in the United States open championship and the current Waterbury Cups.

The victory of a 30-goal team over one handicapped at 21 goals in the final of the national open, according to experts, was due to two causes, the consistent play of their high-goal man, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the only player in the American lists handicapped at 10 goals, but still more to the unexpected strength of the play of John Hay Whitney, whose handicap is only five, yet whose play was well up to the standards usually associated with seven-goal players.

If figured that way, the handicap of Greentree would be brought up to 32, and the margin of victory, 11—10, justified. Similarly, the performance of Templeton, the loser on that occasion, in the ensuing Waterbury Cup series, where handicaps are figured in the score, also tends to justify their impost.

In the first round, with Aurora another 30-goal team, against them, they won at 10—9, and yesterday, conceding eight goals to the Texas Ranger four, the lowest ranking team in the event, Templeton piled up goals in all eight chukkers, but dropped three goals in the first and second chukkers, so that not until well into the fifth was the handicap overcome, for a final score of 17—11.

In the other side of the draw, with Greentree withdrawn, Roslyn, handicapped at 24, had a more even battle, defeating Hurricanes, set at 26, in the first round, and then disposing of a 22-goal team, Old Westbury, with two of the Argentine substitutes, in the semifinal yesterday, at Piping Rock Club, 9—7, allowing them two goals.

Thus the handicaps force finer play and closer matches, and the work of the committee, which devotes much time to the examination of the records of the players, is justified.

Jack McInnes Takes World Speedboat Race

TORONTO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Jack McInnes of Quebec won the world championship speedboat race for 225 cubic-inch craft over the Canadian national exhibition course last night by piloting his Miss Quebec II into fourth place in the final heat after winning the first two heats Tuesday and Wednesday.

McInnes, making no effort to reach top speed, remained behind the leaders and trailed Marguerite V, driven by Rod Campbell of Toronto, Fred Burgess in Little Miss Canada III, and Dr. Cecil Bagley of Baltimore in Wilmer III across the finish line.

The fourth place gave McInnes 167 points and a total of 967 for the series. Atom II, owned by Red Foster of Toronto, with 525 points, was the only boat with a chance of winning from McInnes, and it did not start, due to engine trouble.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	95	77	.552
San Diego	93	78	.544
Oakland	91	80	.532
Seattle	91	81	.529
Missions	86	85	.503
Los Angeles	85	86	.497
San Francisco	80	91	.468
Sacramento	64	107	.374

Results Sept. 10

San Diego 3, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 8, Sacramento 3.
Portland 4, Seattle 3.
Missions 8, Los Angeles 7.

Crimson Tide Plays 326 Games

University, Ala. (AP)—The Crimson Tide of Alabama has played 326 games since football was started here, winning 223, losing 82 and tying 21.

National League Schedule Changes

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—The National League today announced the following schedule changes:

At Boston: Sept. 13, Cincinnati (2); Sept. 20, Philadelphia (2), moved down from Sept. 18; Sept. 22, Brooklyn (2), tie game, Aug. 16, transferred from Brooklyn; Sept. 24, New York (2).

At Brooklyn: Sept. 12, St. Louis (2), transferred from St. Louis; Sept. 13, Chicago (2).

At New York: Sept. 13, St. Louis (2).

At Philadelphia: Sept. 12, Cincinnati (2); Sept. 13, Pittsburgh (2); Sept. 14, Pittsburgh (2), transferred from Pittsburgh.

At Pittsburgh: Sept. 20, Cincinnati (2), moved down from Sept. 18.

Tarzan Brown Wins Bridgeport Marathon

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of Alton, R. I., won the Bridgeport centennial (26 miles and 385 yards) marathon from Danbury to this city yesterday, beating out Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I. Brown's time was 2:45.46 2-5. Pawson trailed by 400 yards.

The finishers:

Name	City	Finish
Ellison Brown, Alton, R. I.		2:45.46⅖
Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.		2:47.45
Melvin S. Porter, New York City		2:52.30
Augustus Johnson, E.P't'ch'r, Conn.		2:58.55
Ieo Giard, Brockton, Mass.		3:05.28
Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H.		3:06.25
Paul Donato, Roxbury, Mass.		3:14.48
William Rittler, New York City		3:16.20
F. W. Brown, Medford, Mass.		3:35.20
Harvey Lichtenstein, N. Y. City		3:49
Jimmy Carrick, Washington, D. C.		4:16.30
Bill Kennedy, E. P't'ch'r, Conn.		4:22.40
John Silverdollar, New York City		4:30
Apthony Delmonica, Wat'b'y, Conn.		4:35
James Montague, Wash'ton, D. C.		5:30

Contestants who did not finish included William McMahon, Worcester, Mass.; Bill Wilson, Philadelphia; Clarence Parsons, Gloucester, Mass.; Henry Cesana, Pawtucket; G. B. Dickson, New York City, and Albert Carmo, Medford, Mass.

M. S. C. Soccer Dates

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 11 (AP)—Eight matches are listed on the Massachusetts State College soccer schedule. Yale will appear here Oct. 21 for the first time. The schedule: Oct. 3—Worcester Tech at Worcester; 10—Connecticut State at Storrs; 17—Williams at Williamstown; 21—Yale; 24—Tufts at Medford; 30—Amherst. Nov. 7—Trinity at Hartford; 13—Wesleyan.

Bruins Trade Babe Siebert And Jenkins

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Sept. 11—All the Bruins need to do to completely disguise their identity is to have President Charles F. Adams order a new color scheme for the uniform. The latest transformation was announced this afternoon with Babe Siebert and Roger Jenkins going to Canadiens for Leroy Goldsworthy and cash, and Sammy McManus and Bun Cook coming from Rangers for some of the money recovered in the Canadiens' deal.

This may be only the fore-runner of changes on the Bruins. With Frank Patrick out of the way as manager, Art Ross is willing to shake the club from top to bottom to gather a winning team. The loss of Babe Siebert seems pretty heavy in view of the grand game the veteran has played the past two years, but when it is recalled that Joe Jerwa returns to Boston from Americans, the loss is nullified.

Jerwa never did get going under the Bruins before, but since a season's sojourn with Americans, under the tutelage of Red Dutton, he vaulted to sensational heights in both scoring and defensive play. He never liked to play under Ross before, but will find conditions more to his liking now.

Broken Forever

Just how Bun Cook and Sammy McManus figured in the deal has not been revealed. These two were the property of N. Y. Rangers and evidently came to the Bruins by way of straight purchase, unless there is more to be announced later. The Ranger's famous old line of the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher faded out last season and now has been broken forever. Bun is the youngest of the three and has plenty of speed left to play wing or center at least a couple of years for the locals. He is about as clever a skater and stickhandler as there is in hockey today.

McManus is a left winger, aggressive, fast and with a deceiving shot. He played with the Philadelphia Ramblers last year and has had pro experience with Maroons, Windsor, and New Haven Eagles in other years. He jumped from the Moncton Hawks, Allan Cup winners, in 1932-33. If he is ever to earn a regular position in the major company this should be the year.

Goldsworthy is perhaps the most deceiving player in hockey. Tall, lean and youthful looking, he appears to be a youngster. Last year he scaled the heights of stardom with Canadiens as a right winger and frequently broke into the headlines with prolific scoring. In reality, Goldsworthy is an oldtimer. He first played pro hockey with the Edmonton Eskimos back in 1924-25. Since then he has made a tour of pro hockey leagues, having played with Springfield, Rangers, both Detroit teams, Chicago, London, Canadiens and now Boston.

"Old No. 7"

The acquisition of Siebert and Jenkins certainly bolsters the defense for Canadiens and with Cecil Hart at the helm, Howie Morenz again wearing "old No. 7," the Frenchmen should take a prominent place in the hockey world once more. Their struggles with Tommy Gorman's Maroons should border on civil war with the French and English factions rabidly backing their favorites. It looks like a return to old times for Montreal.

It is still early and there is time to engineer some more changes. Art Ross is leaving no opportunities to improve the Bruins and now that the Cubs are out of the way, all time, money and energy will be devoted to making the Bruins a power in the hockey world. Ross will be in New York for the Can-Am League meeting Sunday and may complete other negotiations for players.

Detroit Buys Pitchers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Indianapolis baseball club of the American Association announced yesterday the sale of Pitchers Bob (Lefty) Logan and Paul (Dizzy) Trout, a right-hander, to Detroit of the American League for cash and three players. Detroit will send three players here in the spring.

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Rebels Drive on San Sebastian As 40,000 Evacuate Coast Town

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SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 11—Rebel forces drew closer around San Sebastian.

Desultory rifle fire could be heard occasionally from a distance but otherwise the sleepy calm of the Bay of Biscay was uninterrupted.

The Basque Nationalists, who wrested control of the city from the more militant anarchists, apparently were speeding evacuation in preparation for an early surrender.

Truce Continues

The unofficial truce which halted hostilities on the sector Wednesday night still was unbroken as refugees fleeing to France throughout the day brought total evacuation to about 40,000 of the city's residents.

Merchants frantically tried to unload their remaining stocks, expecting that rebel forces soon would be patroling the streets.

As soon as the rebels should march into the city, it was expected that their warlords immediately would consolidate forces for a concerted march on Madrid to the south.

Instigators Unknown

The actual instigators of the unofficial armistice tonight remained undisclosed, with neither belligerent accepting the initiative.

Much weight had been brought to bear, it was believed, by the civil governor, Antonio Ortega, who declared:

"There will be no burning of San Sebastian while I am alive."

He previously, through intermediaries, had unsuccessfully sought to surrender the city after anarchists had sworn to burn it to the ground rather than capitulate to the rebels.

Military Situation

With Basque Nationalists policing the anxious city, Governor Ortega described his reports on the military situation:

"There are three fronts before San Sebastian. The first is at Pasajes and Renteria, both of which are still in Government hands. The insurgents are in trenches little more than 300 feet outside Pasajes.

"The second front is at Ancho, where the rebels hold the hills overlooking the village, and two miles and a half from San Sebastian.

"The third is at the town of Ava, between San Sebastian and Bilbao. There the insurgents are encamped in valleys before a line of hills separating them from a railroad line."

Genuine Foreign Plants Returned to Owners, Government Declares

MADRID, Sept. 11 (AP)—Genuinely foreign industries in Spain, seized by the Government at the start of the fascist rebellion, all have been returned to their owners, a high Spanish official asserted today.

José Benito, executive secretary of the committee for government intervention in industry, said that due apologies have been made for "regrettable errors" in confiscating foreign-controlled establishments.

He added that 35,000 foreign factories, stores and shops, incorporated under Spanish law as "Spanish Societies," still are and will continue indefinitely to be supervised by the Government.

"Spanish Societies"

The secretary explained the difference between "really foreign industries," and "Spanish Societies" under foreign control.

"Some years ago the government offered special inducements to foreign industries to come to Spain," he said. "Chief among these inducements was exemption from special taxes if the foreign interests would incorporate under the Spanish law as a 'Sociedad Española' (Spanish Society).

"The result was gratifying as hundreds flocked to take advantage of the offer. But other foreign investors preferred to maintain their identity as holding companies, paying both taxes and duties imposed by the government."

Señor Benito explained that when the war broke out, the Socialists took over all business—foreign and domestic—"under the stress of a national emergency." Later, he said, all haste was made to sort out those belonging to and operated by foreigners as foreign enterprises."

Which Is It

"There were claims from the United States, Germany, England, France and many other countries. Strange to say, most of these claims and protests came from stockholders in Spanish societies. Various attempts to camouflage the character of certain industries failed.

"Either an industry was Spanish or foreign. If it was a 'Spanish society,' it was Spanish and was therefore accorded the same treatment as any industry owned and operated exclusively by Spaniards.

"Those industries which maintained their identities as foreign industries and paid the price of such identification were returned as quickly as possible."

The Government official declared the case of the General Motors Corporation branch at Barcelona was not handled by the Madrid Government but, like other Catalan affairs, was left to be decided by the semiautonomous administration of Catalonia.

"We are certain a satisfactory settlement will be reached," Señor Benito said.

Insurgents in Drive On Loyalist Capital; Object to Term 'Rebel'

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BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 11—Rebel forces west of Madrid surged forward today in a new drive against the Spanish capital, staff commanders at provisional government headquarters announced.

The Fascists were using the town of Monbeltran, in the Sierra de Gredos mountains, as a base for their operations, they reported.

Three columns from both the northern and southern armies were joined, the officers reported, after capture of the little village of La Parra by the southern troops.

Fascist insurgents made it known again today they don't like to be called "rebels."

The provisional government said "severe measures" would be taken against foreign newspaper men who failed to obey orders to abandon the use of the terms "rebels" for the Fascists and "loyalists" for the Socialists.

Newspaper men were instructed to inform their offices that punishment awaited correspondents whose newspapers did not accept the "recommendation."

Shays Rebellion Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PELHAM, Mass., Sept. 11—The twentieth annual Old Home day here will be featured by the dedication of a bronze tablet on a boulder in memory of Daniel Shays, Revolutionary soldier and leader of Shays' rebellion. S. S. Keith of Caledonia, N. Y., a descendant of a sister of Shays, will speak on that occasion.

Netherlands Vote Shows Losses for National Socialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A majority of 95 per cent for the parliamentary system was the result of a straw vote organized recently by the leading weekly newspaper, De Groene Amsterdammer. This paper took a referendum among a representative part of the Netherlands people on problems of the day.

Under the heading "Government System," the parliamentary system obtained 25,241 votes against 1096 for dictatorship and 616 for intermediate forms of government.

The majority of the National Socialists who were asked to join in the straw vote refrained from voting. But even if one multiplies the number of votes in favor of dictatorship by three or four, still the democratic tradition emerges with a big majority.

League Membership

On the subject of foreign policy, the following interesting votes were cast:

1. Strongly armed nationalism: 1350;
2. Armed neutral membership of the League of Nations: 11,468;
3. A national defence force for collective security: 3737;
4. League of Nations having a police force: 4779;
5. League of Nations with complete disarmament: 5192.

Another feature of this referendum was that 70 per cent were in favor of a society conducted by the Government, leaving ample room, however for private initiative as well.

Increasing Opposition

The outcome of this referendum indicates a growing opposition here to the National Socialist movement. Last year on the occasion of the elections for the Senate and the "provincial states" (provincial parliaments) the National Socialist movement obtained about 8 per cent of the votes. Since that time a big drive for more votes has been organized.

The debut of the National Socialist representatives in the senate and other public bodies has not been well received. The note struck in the National Socialist weekly paper Volk en Vaderland (People and Fatherland) is called "cheap." This is one of the reasons why the intellectuals are seen leaving this movement in growing numbers.

Some Membership Gaths

According to close observers, it is not expected that the Dutch imitation of the German National Socialist system will double its following by next year as it hopes to do, although it is recognized that there may be a slight numerical increase.

It is in the meantime interesting to note that the German National Socialists openly deny and affiliation with or sympathy for the Dutch National Socialist movement. Although the Dutch movement is shaped entirely after the German pattern, the Hitler movement does not recognize the movement of A. A. Mussert, the Dutch leader, as genuine, but prefers as such, one of the other 13 different small Fascist and National Socialist organizations here, namely the movement led by a major, Kruyt, which is unimportant, though extremely lively in its anti-Semitic and militant activities.

Passive resistance against the National Socialist movement is being changed in the Netherlands into active resistance, under the influence of recent events in the domain of international politics.

Intellectuals in Fight

Natic ial Socialist and Fascist politics abroad have caused grave concern here. This explains why recently a committee, including a number of prominent intellectuals such an well-known university professors, artists, medical doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers at high schools, was formed to combat National Socialism and similar movements and to defend such cultural values as spiritual freedom and freedom of opinion. This central committee includes representatives of all creeds, denominations, parties and professions. Local sub-committees are being set up to carry on the campaign.

Another counter-action against National Socialism was started a year ago by 71 Netherlanders, who founded the Dutch movement for "Unity through Democracy." Recently at the first annual meeting their membership was announced to be 3600 and to be growing at the rate of 25 new members every day.

Indiana Townsend Clubs Sued by Townsend

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10 (AP)—A suit alleging "conspiracy" against Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the revolving pension plan, and asking $50,000 damages and an injunction, faced the Confederated Townsend Clubs of Indiana, Inc., today.

Representatives of Dr. Townsend filed a complaint in superior court here, asserting officers of the Confederated Clubs have visited Townsend organizations in Indianapolis and other parts of the state and induced members to withdraw from Dr. Townsend's movement.

Edward O. Craig, president of the Confederated Clubs, withheld comment today, but said he would issue a statement as soon as he had been advised of the "facts in the court suit."

Elsie Janis's Sale Nets About $7500 for Charity

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—A four-day auction sale of the possessions of Elsie Janis was concluded last night and the actress who was known as the "Sweetheart of the A. E. F." prepared to "camp in the attic" of her two and a half century old mansion.

Proceeds of the sale, estimated by observers at approximately $7500, will be turned over to charity after Miss Janis's debts have been paid. The actress said she wished to dispose of her belongings so that she could start a new career of "living to make others happy."

Asserting there was "lots of stuff left," she said she would hold a private sale today for residents of Tarrytown. R. F. Manley, Hartford auctioneer, said only a few large pieces of furniture remained.

New Wonders of Research

Electric charges of energy particles subjected to study—Theory of atom bombardment modified by Chicago experiments.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A force estimated at 40,000 times the earth's magnetic field is believed attainable over a small area with a new 12-ton magnet soon to be in use at the University of Chicago.

This forms the heart of the most powerful atomic research instrument of its kind in the world. It is rapidly nearing completion under the direction of Dr. Arthur Compton, Nobel prize winner in physics, now attending the Harvard Tercentenary conference as one of the 72 invited world scholars.

Fundamental to the equipment is a Wilson cloud chamber, a tube of moist gas which will show tracks of condensed moisture whenever a cosmic ray particle passes through. Although cosmic rays may not be photographed directly, the "dust storms" kicked up by their passage through vapor, are plainly discernible and easily photographed.

The unusually strong magnetic field is for the purpose of bending the paths of the rays in somewhat the same way a tennis player or batsman puts "English" on the ball or places his shots. Thus Dr. Compton hopes to bring these powerful energy particles under such control as will enable him to compute their force and determine whether they carry positive or negative electrical charges.

Wide World

Twelve-Ton Magnet for Bending Cosmic Rays
Six Tons Pulling Power Is Developed in 7¼-Inch Space Between Poles

Atoms Shown to Collide Without Shattering

Likewise experimenting in nuclear physics at the University of Chicago is Prof. William D. Harkins, physical chemist, who concludes that atoms cannot be artificially smashed by "bombardment." Thus it is useless to attempt the hurling of other atoms or atom particles by any present means, he says.

His assertion is rather startling, coming at a time when every large university physics department in America is trying to accomplish just this result; but according to Dr. Harkins, when an atom is hit by another traveling with great velocity, it does not shatter. Rather, an entirely new atom is formed out of the collision. He explains further that so much energy is required for the process that the artifically synthesized atom is unstable and disintegrates because of its own internal energy. The life of the synthesized atom is brief when judged by ordinary standard time scales, but on the nuclear time scale the story is different.

This explanation rather contradicts the earlier ideas of such matters in which physicists assumed that when the nucleus of an atom is hit by a "projectile" atom, the one which forms a target breaks into bits, much as would happen if two glass balls collided at high speed.

It also was assumed that the splitting could take place either with or without the capture of the nuclear projectile. Professor Harkins demonstrates that the projectile is always captured.

In general, the higher the energy of the synthesized atom resulting from a collision, the greater the number of atoms formed by its disintegration. Unstable helium atoms require less energy for their manufacture than others; and because they are the easiest to break off from the synthesized atom, they are more frequently a product. But when atoms of excessively high energy are built up by bombardment, there may be several successive stages of splitting, according to this latest idea. Such are the products of three helium atoms from carbon.

Highways Want Rest To Recover Strength

Highways last longer if they sleep nights, according to information resulting from Cornell investigations. Experiments show that concrete highways subjected to heavy daytime traffic but allowed to rest nights will outlast those which work 24 hours of the day.

Investigations were carried out in Cornell laboratories where highway concrete, always slightly elastic, was subjected to the weights and pounding ordinary vehicles impart. Under such stresses, concrete bends and stretches a bit. If the rough treatment is stopped for a while and the concrete given relief from pressure, it apparently regains its original tensile strength. Where overstraining takes place, no such recovery is possible, engineers discover.

All of which means that roadbuilders may now take into consideration the amount of night-time traffic over prospective roads. One which will "sleep nights," need not have quite so high a tensile strength as one which may experience heavy traffic all the time.

Typewriter Adjusted To Even Margin on Right

How to make a typewriter produce an even margin on the right-hand side of the sheet has puzzled inventors for years. But according to the Associated Press, a young Russian immigrant at Stanford University has solved the problem.

By flipping a small lever on the side of his machine, Sergei M. Toman now turns out neat columns of typewritten copy resembling a newspaper or magazine. Gone are the irregular line endings.

How far the spacer will get in America's vast volume of business correspondence, will depend on how much importance business men attach to having their letters look like a printed page.

The fundamental is simple, as Mr. Toman explains it. It involves making two copies, the first of which is made on graph paper to show at a glance how much each line must be spaced out to reach uniform width. For recopying, an indicator is set at a number from one to seven, according to the number of extra spaces needed. The spacer does the rest, evenly distributing the excess space through the entire line.

Winter Fuel Bill Cut By Planted Windbreaks

For heating a house, trees are more than just a source of firewood according to W. K. Williams of the United States Forest service. When used as a windbreak they make substantial savings in fuel requirements, he finds.

Tests show that winter temperatures are from two to six degrees higher on the leeward side of a windbreak than on the windward side, and that heat requirements mount rapidly with an increase in wind velocity during winter months.

One hundred to 150 feet from the house is the recommended distance for such windbreaks. Staggering, or planting in alternate rows gives the best protection, he asserts. By actual measurements, heating requirements in a house unprotected by trees are found to be tripled when cold winds reach a velocity of 20 miles an hour.

'Plowed-Under' Wires Reduce Telephone Costs

Telephone companies in Virginia are experimenting with underground "plowed-under" telephone wires which they hope will make ordinary telephone line upkeep cheaper in regions where ordinary service has been prohibitive because of the cost of setting poles.

To accomplish this, Bell Telephone engineers have developed a type of wire with special insulation to insure protection against earth dampness, and a special plow to lay the wire, and thread it underground.

Supposed Barren Cliffs Prove Botanic Garden

Those steep expanses of bare rock so familiar in mountain scenery are not so lacking in vegetation as they seem, according to two Duke University botanists, who reported their investigations at a meeting of the North Carolina academy of science.

Dr. Henry Oosting and Dr. Lewis Anderson took Whitesides mountain, near the university, as a typical example of barren rocky cliffs. Examining closely, they found that even the barest portions bore tiny lichens clinging very firmly to the rock. These are plants able to withstand long periods of drought and high temperatures. In the course of time, they are followed by larger and leafier lichens which catch and hold soil in minute quantities.

Still later, a few mosses may appear and add to the "mat" which is forming. If these mats are anchored well, they may spread like a thick carpet, and if retaining enough water, will first have small herbs, then shrubs and finally even trees growing on them. Cliffs are only bare when there are absolutely no crevices for root anchorage, the botanists found.

Razor 4000 Years Old Still Good for Shaving

Prof. Allan Chester Johnson of Princeton shaved himself the other day with a razor more than 4000 years old. It is made of glass-like black Obsidian and was found by him in 1910, just outside the palace of Minos in Cnossus, Crete. Dr. Johnson was still a student at that time. The tool is about two inches long and three quarters of an inch wide, tapering to a sharp two-edged blade. No meta of that period in Greek history could hold an edge like Obsidian, the Professor asserts, adding that even today he gets a very satisfactory shave from his unique razor.

Catalan's President Threatens to Resign Unless 'Terror' Ends

BARCELONIA, Spain, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Luis Companys of the Catalonian Generalitat, in an appeal for an end to "certain terroristic manifestations" by Government supporters, declared today that he would resign unless they ceased.

"I appeal to all organizations now co-operating with the Government to put a rapid end to all this," he said. "This state of affairs has, of course, improved but it must end completely.

"I am determined not to remain at my post unless there are no other verdicts but those issued by the Popular Tribunal (the court set up to try fascist rebel sympathizers)."

At the same time, the Catalonian Socialist Union and the Catalonian General Workers' Union issued a manifesto demanding a "government of a Left Popular Front with direct participation of the (Syndicalist) General Workers' Union and the Anarchist National Workers' Federation."

The new Madrid Government of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero includes neither Syndicalis nor Anarchists, although these movements have been among the Government's strongest supporters since the civil war against fascist rebels started.

The manifesto said further:

"This is not a war of Catalonia against Fascism; . . . It is a democratic public that is waging a war against Fascism. There shall be no partial victories nor partial defeats. victory or defeat by either band must be complete and definite."

Some socialist elements have complained of lack of unity and coordination of defense forces in autonomous Catalonia.

Brann to Reply To Landon on Radio After Portland Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept 11—Gov. Louis J. Brann proposed today to go on the radio tomorrow night, immediately following Gov. Alfred M. Landon, and answer the Kansas Governor's plea for Maine to go Republican in its state eleotion Monday.

Governor Brann today cancelled his speaking schedule and devoted himself to preparing an answer to the announced subject of Governor Landon's address namely "Government and Business."

This was believed to be the first time so rapid a reply had been made in a major political battle. Governor Brann said he expected to reach the same Maine audience—with the exception of the thousands that will attend the Landon rally—as the Kansas Governor.

The Landon address is scheduled to go over the red network of the National Broadcasting Company at 9 p. m. (D. S. T.) Governor Brann's speech, so far as could be learned today, will follow at 9:30 but will not be carried outside Maine. Station heads here, however, expressed the opinion that when the dramatic effect of the two speeches is explained to network officials that both speeches might be broadcast nationally.

As this radio activity unexpectedly developed today, Maine citizens continued to blink their eyes in surprise as the most colorful campaign this state has ever experienced swirled toward its unpredictable denouement.

Textbook on Alcohol Evils Adopted in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Grant L. Donnelly of the University of North Carolina has been notified by the State Board of Education that his manuscript for a textbook on the effects of alcohol and narcotics has been adopted as the basis for a new course to be added to the public school curriculum in North Carolina this year.

The book will be called "Alcohol and the Habit-Forming Drugs" and is to be published by Alfred Williams and Company of Raleigh.

The 1935 Legislature enacted a law "requiring the public schools to furnish adequate and scientific instruction in the subject of alcoholism and narcotism." It is planned to teach this in the sixth grade, as boys and girls of that age are thought to be more impressionable.

Aerobatic Championship Scheduled at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Montreal, at St. Hubert airport, will be the scene of the world aerobatic championship match to be held Sept. 20, between Milo G. Burcham, aerobatic champion of the United States, and Michel Detroyat, French ace. Both aces competed in an air meet at Los Angeles, Sept. 6, and will arrive in Montreal four days before the scheduled aerobatic match.

There will be several preliminary air contests and exhibitions held and the meet will be in the nature of an air pageant. Judges will be one American and one French aviation official.

Latvian Industry Put Under Strict Government Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Government control of industries in Latvia is provided for in a bill approved by the Cabinet and already in effect.

Licenses issued by the Minister of Finance or in certain cases by the Minister of Agriculture are now required for every industrial enterprise employing more than 10 workmen. Exceptions are permitted in the discretion of the appropriate Ministries. No manufacturing plant can be established or operated under the new law without a special license.

May Close Plants

No changes in the line of production, kind of machinery, number of workers will be possible without an additional license. The Minister of Finance is entitled to stipulate the maximum number of workers which the respective enterprise is allowed to employ. The Ministry of Finance is entitled to collect information on every industrial enterprise and to decide whether its existence is desirable for the State or not. In the latter case it has to be closed down or the production may have to be reduced according to the directions of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Finance is even authorized to require that all factory managers must have vocational training. In order to give more employment to local people the law prescribes that the manager of every enterprise has to be a Latvian citizen and must know the state language (until now many foreigners were managing industrial plants in Latvia, if these industries were working with foreign capital).

Regulation of Prices

A number of articles in the bill are devoted to the operation of industrial establishments which may be closed down by the police if not complying with the provisions of the law.

Licenses may be canceled at any time in case of violation of any of the regulations.

Ludvigs Ekis, Minister of Finance, said that such regulations have been necessary to permit the Government to regulate all problems of industry such as questions of price, quality, employment and similar problems. It follows from his words that the Ministry has full power to transfer hands from one plant to another plant.

Government Reports Desertions by Rebels In Central Spain

MADRID, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Ministry of War in a radio broadcast early today, declared that government troops were "at the gates of Talavera de la Reina," where severe fighting has been raging for several days.

Government forces, the announcement said, bombarded Talavera de la Reina all day yesterday. The town is in central Spain, about 65 miles southwest of Madrid.

Desertions Reported

"Numbers of men are deserting to our troops," the War Ministry's statement declared. "The rebels have established a close watch on their front lines to prevent desertions. It is known that a number of men have been shot by the rebels to avert desertions."

The opposing forces struggled for possession of all important communication lines between Talavera de la Reina and Toledo, about 40 miles to the east. Officials asserted they believed there were sufficient government soldiers in this sector to block effectively any further advances.

Batteries Pound Alcazar

Madrid's artillery continued to pound the old Alcazar military school at Toledo, following the refusal of the rebels holding the fortress to accept the Government's offer of a guarantee of safety for their women and children if the revolters would surrender.

Farther to the south, Government forces destroyed a power plant which supplied Granada, and the city was left in darkness, the Government declared.

Refugees from Cordoba were quoted as saying that city, capital of the southern region of Andalusia, also was without lights, and that water was being rationed.

Large buildings, including a Carmelite convent, were set afire today in Oviedo, government sources reported, by an intense bombardment of the northern city.

Government bombers, they said, destroyed the Civil Guards and Civil Governors buildings in a rain of shells which scattered building blazes through the city.

Rebels, the report said, attempted to flee the city, but were barred by socialist guns.

Oviedo was said to have lacked water since Sept. 5.

Ottawa Assumes Full Burden of Drought Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Dominion Government will assume the full burden of providing relief for the people in the "drought areas" of Western Canada, it is officially announced. It is estimated that nearly $25,000,000 will be required to meet the emergency created by poor crop conditions. About $3,000,000 will be needed to save the cattle in the dried-out areas.

The need for government help is greatest in about 150 municipalities in Saskatchewan. A large area in Alberta also is affected, as well as the southwestern part of Manitoba.

The Federal Government has decided to take full responsibility in this matter, having convinced itself that the problem has become one of national importance, and that it had become impossible for the municipal and provincial authorities to cope with it alone.

Relief for people in the drought area will be on the same standard as prevails in other parts of the provinces concerned. The problem of the livestock will be met by shipping the good grades to feeding grounds elsewhere. Food will be shipped into the dry areas to save the working animals and thus maintain a nucleus for future livestock.

To Remove 200,000 Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta—Prompt action has been taken by the Federal Government in dealing with the removal of 200,000 cattle from those areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta where drought conditions have completely destroyed the pasturage. The Federal Department of Agriculture will endeavor to move the cattle to eastern Canada, though the success of the plan will depend to some extent on whether the eastern farmers cooperate by taking the stock which will be handed over to them at lower prices than the average, because a large part of the freight costs in shipping the cattle will be borne by the provincial and federal authorities. The Government plans to ship the best cattle to the feeding areas in the East, to provide fodder for the milk, work and breeding animals and to have the lower grade herds shipped to the packing plants.

Farmers Quit Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Extent of the exodus of farmers from southern Saskatchewan during the drought years was revealed through the recent census. More than 8000 farms out of 60,000 in 10 electoral districts have been deserted since 1931, the survey showed.

In one electoral district nearly one third of the 7405 farms were abandoned.

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Extremist Split In Canada's CCF Cause of Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Socialist Party of Canada, known as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has sustained a major defeat by losing the Burrard by-election in British Columbia.

All political writers in the press of British Columbia agree that the victory of the Liberal government of T. D. Pattullo, provincial premier, in Burrard, marked a definite turning point in provincial politics and showed that the recent split in the Socialist Party, between its right and left wings, has gravely damaged its chances of carrying the country at the next general election.

Watched With Interest

A few months ago it was the consensus that the C. C. F. would form the next government of British Columbia and thus inaugurate the first real socialist administration that Canada has ever known. For this reason the progress of the socialist group here has been watched all over Canada and in Britain, especially by investors. Early this summer the C. C. F. held a provincial convention and adopted a radical platform, including the socialization of finance within British Columbia and, as a result, the Rev. Robert Connell, the party leader in the legislature, and two of his followers broke with the party and were expelled. They are now seeking to form a moderate socialist group.

Admitted as Test

The Burrard by-election, in which the C. C. F. candidate and president, Dr. Lyle Telford, was defeated by Howard Forester, the Government nominee, was accepted as a test which would show whether the C. C. F. split had gone deep or not.

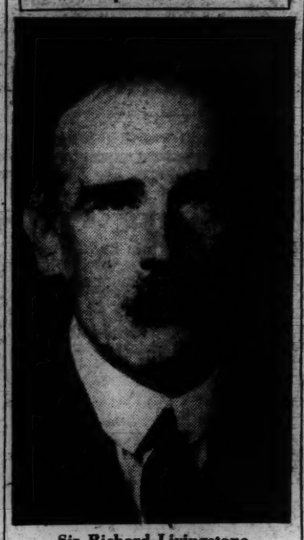
Political writers and politicians unite in agreeing that if no split had occurred, the C. C. F. would have carried Burrard with ease. In fact, the Government's chief campaign argument was the letter written by the Rev. Mr. Connell denouncing the C. C. F. platform and its present leadership.

Newspapers closely in touch with the situation declare that the Government, encouraged by its success after months of public criticism, will go to the country next year, if possible before the Conservative Party has had time to re-organize and while the C. C. F. is still split.

If an election takes place next year under these conditions, with three parties opposing it—the Conservatives, the C. C. F. and the new Connell group of moderate socialists—the Government will hope to profit by these divisions to secure re-election. The possibility of a stalemate here as in Manitoba is widely discussed among politicians.

To outside observers the important thing about Burrard was the indication that the C. C. F. can hardly hope to carry the country unless it can heal its present schism. Significant was the sudden rise in British Columbia government bonds as soon as it was known that the socialist threat in Burrard had failed. Investors were reassured by the fact that a heavy majority of votes were cast against socialism in a constituency which was regarded as a C. C. F. stronghold.

Champion of Plato



Sir Richard Livingstone
President, Education Section of the British Association

Wisconsin Planting Thousands of Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis.—Construction of 3000 new seed beds at the central state tree nursery here of the Wisconsin Conservation department brings the total of seed beds to 5000 and will permit production of 25,000,000 two-year-old trees and 2,000,000 transplants yearly. The tree nursery now covers 100 acres.

This is a part of the gigantic reforestation program now being carried on in Wisconsin under the direction of the Conservation department. An extensive overhead sprinkling system waters the young trees during the summer months.

Trees raised here are sent for planting to 4-H clubs, CCC camps, state parks, forestry organizations and farmers. Wisconsin farmers are planting thousands of trees, which not only beautify roadsides and field lines but prevent erosion, help to keep up stream levels, and provide cover for game birds and animals.

More than 90 per cent of the 600,000 trees planted by Wisconsin farmers in 1935 have survived, reports the Conservation department, setting a new high success record.

Six hundred thousand trees—250,000 white pine and 350,000 Norway pine—have been given by the Wisconsin Conservation department to the United States soil conservation service for planting on farms in southwestern Wisconsin.

This year the central nursery here and others located about the state will supply 20,000,000 two- and three-year-old trees for planting, over 8,000,000 of which have been planted already. The expansion program, now being developed, will by 1938 supply 50,000,000 trees annually. The state of Wisconsin has allotted $2,225,000 for tree shelter belts and woodlot plantings this year.

Return of Adults To College Urged By London Savant

(Continued from Page 1)

bad press its literature, prejudice its master.

Viewing the present situation he maintained that, although great strides have been made with general education, the form of society at present is such that real education is impossible.

Today, he continued, it is a commonplace to say that the use of leisure is of the most vital importance.

Longer Time in School

"What then," he asked, "would you say of a nation which believed this, and which then acquiesced in the greater part of its people leaving school at the age of 14?"

"For," he added, "consider what a child has learned at the age of 14. He can read and write and do arithmetic. He has made a beginning in many subjects, and received a training which enables him to use an opportunity of learning more."

Sir Richard continued by pointing out that such a child knows little of real history, of the forces that affect his country, of natural science, of politics, of literature.

Revolution in Methods

The task of the future is clear, he added. It is to meet the needs of those who at present leave school at 14, 15, or 16 and then say farewell to education.

He urged a revolution of educational practice, reconstructing education in such a way that everyone leaves school at 15 and then passes into a system where a part of the week is allotted to school, part to earning a living, and in which music, drama, literature, handicrafts and many other subjects are a part, no less than history and politics.

Away From Lecture Rooms

Tomorrow the lecture rooms of this town will me quieted, for many of the 3000 professors will depart in buses to points of interest in the lake district, to industrial and engineering firms, to farms and to sand dunes.

A party of geologists will go on an excursion to Skelgill in the Lake district, to see how this area is formed. A coach load of zoologists will depart for Wray Castle, also in the Lake district.

Georgraphers have been to see Fleetwood Fish Docks and the Lancashire coast, engineers to view the great Haweswater Waterworks. A tour for members of the botanical section has shown them Southport Sand Dunes, long stretch of sandy beach famous for dune plants and motor racing. Another tour for this section has taken some members to the lakes.

Other coaches have made excursions for agriculturists and for anthropologists.

Tomorrow night is the great night for Blackpool, for the famous autumnal illuminations are to be lighted. These line the whole length of the long seaside promenade, representing nursery rhymes, fairy stories, pages from literature and mere decorations.

Motorists Found to Drive Faster After Just a 'Nip' of Whisky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackpool, Eng.

LATEST experiments, proving conclusively that a small nip of liquor is apt to make a motorist dangerous when he thinks he is driving safely, have been explained to research workers gathered here for the British association meeting to discuss latest aids of natural science to civilization.

Dr. H. M. Vernon, noted educator and temperance writer, described tests made on a driving apparatus at the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in London.

These tests showed that a glass of whisky taken by 15 experienced drivers three hours after a meal caused a speeding up of 6 per cent in the driving time and an increase of 12 per cent in the driving errors made. A mild beer appeared, Dr. Vernon stated, to have no effect.

Similar tests on five non-drivers showed that in these cases the mild beer had more effect than the whisky! The various subjects differed greatly in their reactions, but half of them drove from 10 to 20 per cent faster after the drink.

As a rule, Dr. Vernon stated, drivers were quite unconscious that they were speeding up after taking the glass of liquor.

Slurs on Chiang Bring Ban On U. S. Magazine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An American magazine has just been banned by the Chinese Maritime Customs because, it is believed, it published an article considered casting reflections on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the national armies and head of the Executive Yuan. It had also announced a forthcoming article on Chinese Communist leaders.

The original offending article referred to General Chiang's alleged connection with secret terrorist organizations, and in the opinion of the Foreign Office Intelligence Bureau it might be construed as charging the generalissimo with assassination of his political enemies.

Important In Policy

As a matter of policy, the incident is of importance, for postal ban has long been the only weapon China could use against foreign periodicals, whether published in China or outside.

Most of the foreign language newspapers published by extraterritorial nationals—Americans or British—in China have been under the postal ban at one time or another, and at least two monthly magazines, one published by a British and one (pro-Japanese in sympathy) published by an American, remain under the ban.

Loophole for Publishers

In the case of magazines, it is not impossible to escape the ban if the publishers care to go to special trouble. The usual course in the case of magazines issued in Shanghai is either to send them by other than postal means to some point outside Shanghai and there place them in the mails in plain wrappers, or to mail them in Shanghai within wrappers marked with some misleading label—a university, or the name of some quite fictitious publication. Of course, it is necessary to change the technique each time that a mailing is made.

Carry Some Mark

Magazines coming from outside China can usually be stopped because they arrive for the most part in a single mail, and they carry some distinguishing mark on their label.

A few years ago the Chinese authorities were in the habit of demanding deportation of unpopular foreign correspondents, and meanwhile cancelling their telegraphic filing privileges, but these incidents have become infrequent and no one has ever been removed by his own authorities within recent years because of such representations.

Bible Manuscript Shown at Toronto Declared Spurious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Exhibit of a manuscript described as "the earliest known manuscript of the Four Gospels" at the Canadian National Exhibition was halted at the end of the first day by the management.

Advance publicity called the aged papyrus the "Lamsa manuscript" in honor of Dr. George M. Lamsa, director of the Aramaic Research Foundation. It stated that it had been discovered early in 1935 in the ruins of an old church in the foothills of the Taurus mountains. It was said to date back to 150 A. D. The "priceless manuscript" was displayed in a special chapel built to contain it.

After verification of the fact that the manuscript was not the famous Lamsa manuscript that was originally contracted for, its withdrawal was announced by Elwood Hughes, general manager of the C. N. E.

The Smithsonian Institute in Washington, which was represented as loaning the exhibit, repudiated ownership.

Doubt as to the authenticity of the manuscript was expressed before the end of the opening day of the exhibition, although on that day many thousands viewed the exhibit, under the auspices of the International Truth Alliance.

While the manuscript was said to be priceless, a valuation of $1,000,000 was said to have been placed on it for exhibition purposes.

It had been stated that the manuscript was purchased for the Aramaic Research Foundation by J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

Democrats Carry Alaskan Election

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 10 (AP)—Democratic legislative, congressional and territorial candidates, who advocated abolition of fish traps and the retention by the territorial liquor control board of full power to enact liquor legislation, defeated their Republican opponents in Tuesday's primary, returns indicated today.

Delegate Anthony J. Dimond maintaining a 3 to 1 lead over his Republican opponent, Lester O. Gore of Ketchikan, was assured another term in Congress.

The Legislature, composed of a senator and four representatives from each of the four territorial divisions, will be Democratic when it convenes in January. Only two Republicans were assured of election.

Women's Clubs Test, Sept. 19

Candidates for the annual scholarship offered by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's clubs will meet for examination at the Bishop-Lee school on Sept. 19. Judges are Mrs. Harold Scheive, Miss Marjory Mills and Edward Rowe, the latter of the Harvard faculty.

Plastic Is Found Clear As Glass And Shatterproof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11—Something new in the plastic industry, a transparent product, strong as glass, clear-as-water, flexible and shatterproof, was described here today by Dr. H. R. Dittmar of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company at the ninety-second meeting of the American Chemical society.

Unaware of the surprise in store for them, assembled chemists of the nation heard Dr. Dittmar describe this new plastic as "pontalite" (chemically methyl methacrylate polymer) only half as heavy as common glass, as clear as optical glass and strong enough to resist a tension of five tons or more to a square inch. A factory for this new product is under construction, it was disclosed, and production is scheduled to start early in 1937.

Like many other plastics, this one is considerably softer than glass, but hard enough to be widely useful. It is thermo-plastic as well and can be sawed, cut, drilled and polished. A liquid intermediate variety can be poured into molds and hardened. Thus castings are readily made.

Unlike glass, pontalite transmits a large proportion of the sun's ultra-violet light and is unaffected by sunlight and several other destructive elements harmful to glass.

"Its transparency, brilliance, strength and permanence are unusual," said Dr. Dittmar, "and the absence of color permits fabrication into delicate tinted shades when desired. By combining dyes and pigments, varying degrees of color and transparency can be obtained.

The value of the plastic is enhanced by the ease with which it can be worked, and the glasslike transparency suggests many uses where strength, lightness and ultra-violet transmission are desired.

Dr. Dittmar said further that solutions of the plastic, also the liquid intermediate form, have been used successfully as impregnants for wood, cloth, paper, stone and electrical apparatus.

Materials treated in this way are much more resistant to water, oils and chemicals. For example, treating wood with the plastic increases its strength, resistance to water absorption, warpage, and the action of chemicals. It is definitely a "safety" plastic as well. It can be burned, but is not flammable in the ordinary sense.

Canadian Farmers Threaten Strike To Boost Wheat Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Preparations are under way for a strike by farmers. They plan not to deliver their wheat, officers of the United Farmers of Canada said.

Farmers and citizens meeting at various points throughout the province demanded that the Wheat Board set a minimum price of $1.15 a bushel of No. 1 Northern wheat, rather than the 87½-cent price recently set.

The Crane Valley Liberal association wired a protest against the low minimum price to J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture in the Liberal Government. Mr. Gardiner replied the farmer should be able to get a considerable advance on his wheat and hold it as long as he wanted to, because the 87½-cent price would be available throughout the crop year no matter what the world price would be.

Youth Challenges Old Guard in Race For Senate in N. H.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 11—The behind-the-scenes struggle that is going on in many parts of the nation between Old Guard and Young Republicans—the old, conservative school and the neo-progressive school—is right out in the open in this old Granite State. It lies between George H. Moses, one of the Old Guard's principal Senate standbys in the postwar-predepression era, and 38-year-old H. Styles Bridges, up-and-coming New Hampshire Governor.

Both seek their party's nomination for the United States Senate. The victor will be known following next Tuesday's primary election.

Mr. Bridges forwent a possible nomination for the vice-presidency in order to make the Senate race. Mr. Moses came out of the political retirement he entered in 1930. Both are after the goal "hammer and tongs."

Mr. Moses, long noted for his witticism and sometimes caustic comments, has said that the "campaign is too serious for wisecracks." This view seems to have been adopted by both candidates.

Mr. Moses pleads his experience and long service to the party as reasons he should again be entrusted with the Senate seat. Governor Bridges points to his youth, his progressiveness, and his record as Governor and solicits votes on those scores.

Plant Closed by Strike Bombed at Norwood, Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept 11 (AP)—An explosion of dynamite broke 30 windows in the Remington-Rand plant in suburban Norwood yesterday.

A three-months strike at the plant resulted recently in a company decision to close its Norwood activities and move its machinery and equipment to plants in other cities.

Sergeant Charles Fritz of Norwood police expressed belief a dynamite stick had been thrown from a vacant lot near the plant. George Kail, plant superintendent, said he believed the dynamite had been planted. No one was injured.

Thames Tunnel To Speed Traffic Of Two Counties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Tenders have now been accepted for preliminary work on the oft-discussed Thames tunnel between Dartford and Purfleet, to become an important link between Essex and Kent.

The first step is the construction of a pilot tunnel, at a cost of approximately £300,000. This will have an internal diameter of 12 feet and a length of 900 yards. It is intended to provide information as to the strata and other matters which will be helpful when the mile-long main tunnel is constructed.

Cost Placed at £3,200,000

An estimate made by the Ministry of Transport puts the final cost of the main tunnel at £3,200,000. Its importance will lie in providing the only means of crossing the Thames along the 35-mile stretch of river between the estuary and the Blackwall tunnel, linking main highways in two Thames counties and relieving through traffic of the necessity of threading a slothful way across London.

The Ministry of Transport estimate has recalled to architects here a similar project discussed in 1798. The estimate for the tunnel of 130 years ago, made by the engineer who first broached the idea and spent several years generating interest in it, was £30,000. The plan was finally abandoned in 1810.

More Than Mile Long

The modern tunnel is one of the biggest ever attempted under the River Thames. The scheme was promoted by the Kent and Essex County Councils as a great amenity affecting each county.

The tunnel is to be more than a mile long, exclusive of open approaches. There will be a carriageway of 20 feet, with a protected path on either side. Fresh air ventilation will be provided. The tunnel will be constructed by means of a shield driven by compressed air through shafts considerably over 100 feet deep, 900 yards apart, and sited one on each side of the Thames.

Triumph of the Superliner?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The four-day boat is no longer the Mrs. Harris of the Atlantic. Mrs. Harris was the mythical person about whom Mrs. Gamp was always talking in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" and now that the Queen Mary has crossed from Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock in 3 days 23 hours 57 minutes the whole question of the most economical trans-Atlantic service has become more actual.

The backers of the big and fast ship idea—the Cunard White Star Company and the British Government—have been greatly encouraged by the new Cunarder's record on both the eastward and westward crossings. They have doubtless had their moments of doubt when considering the prophesies of the advocates of the 20,000 or so ton ships as the only vessels likely to pay their way.

Officials Reticent

Board of Trade and Treasury officials questioned by a Monitor correspondent on their opinions of the Queen Mary's record performance showed customary reticence to express confidence in the eventual economic success of the two-big-ship-weekly service.

But they drew attention to the Government's decision to back the building of the Queen Mary's sister ship as a pointer to the official attitude on the question. And they left an impression that they were well pleased with the standing of the big ship with relation to the smaller one.

Racing Competitions Barred

Meanwhile the Sunard White Star Company has done everything to discredit the idea that it is in for a bout of racing with the Normandie in defense of the blue ribbon which the Queen Mary has won from its French rival. Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the company, declared soon after the Atlantic record had been broken that he regretted there had ever been brought into existence a blue ribbon cup.

"We are not racing and we will not go in for racing competitions," he said at Liverpool, "but where it is necessary for our business to do something to ascertain what margin our builders can put into a ship beyond the 28½ knots of the schedule required, then we shall do it."

Public Likes Speed

company for allowing Sir Edgar company for allowing Sir Edgar Britten to "step on the gas" was that the engineers wanted to gain some experience for their designs for the sister ship No. 552, which will soon be taking shape on the stocks of Clydebank.

The British public, however, is too romantically minded to attach much importance to the statements of policy by a company chairman. They believe the Queen Mary can go faster and will go faster when necessary and that her sister ship will go faster still and that there is going to be good racing in the Atlantic in the future.

Tourist Traffic in Canada This Year Best in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Catering to the tourist traffic in Canada has become a leading industry, one that more directly affects every individual than any other industry, said Leo Dolan, director of the Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa, in a recent address here at the Canadian National Exhibition.

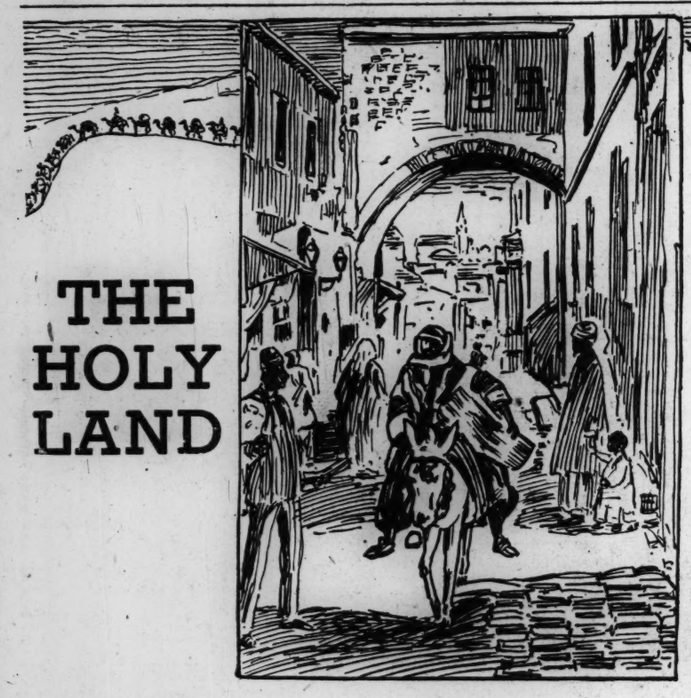
This year Canada is enjoying its greatest tourist business in history, Mr. Dolan said, with 2,900,000 tourists entering Canada in July. August figures are likely to set an all-time record with close to 3,250,000. Revenues for the year will probably total $309,000,000.

Of $202,000,000 spent abroad last year by United States tourists, Canada received $192,000,000, he continued, and 47 per cent of all United States tourist expenditures have been spent in Canada. Inquiries about Canada increased 100 per cent this year, with 29 per cent directly attributable to newspaper advertising.

Holyoke Gets $500,000 Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 11—Holyoke will have a $500,000 four-lane highway running north from Kenilworth Castle to Mt. Tom junction on the main route up the Connecticut valley, giving employment to 200 men for the next month. Decision to that effect was announced by Mayor William P. Yoerg, following a conference with the State commissioner of public works.



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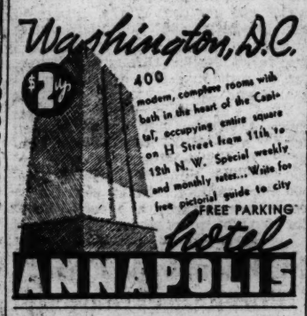

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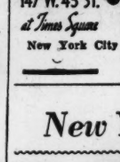

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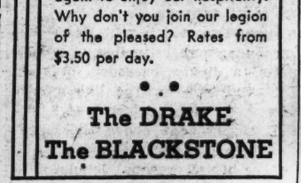

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Business and Industry

Total Crop Yields Estimated at 16 Per Cent Below Average

Commerce and Finance

N. Y. Financiers See Possibilities In Amoskeag Mills

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement that a New York syndicate has been looking over the giant Amoskeag cotton and woolen mills in Manchester, N. H., with a view to possible purchase at well over the $5,000,000 offered by Manchester interests adds another chapter to a somber development in recent New England textile history.

Amoskeag, one-time largest textile mill in the world, was closed a year ago Sept. 24. In December the company petitioned for receivership under Section 77b of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. This section permits reorganization instead of liquidation. A plan was proposed to bondholders but withdrawn when over $4,000,000 asked for cash. On July 9 the master in equity recommended liquidation and on July 21 the Court ordered it, auction to take place in mid-October.

Save Mill From Being Junked

Manchester business interests immediately set about to prevent the plant falling into the hands of persons who would junk it, and on Sept. 3 they presented the trustees with a $500,000 check on account, undertaking to pay the $5,000,000 upset price set by the Court. Of this price $2,250,000 is to come from the New Hampshire Public Service Company for Amoskeag's water rights along the Merrimac river, the original source of its power and also the cause of about $2,500,000 of flood grief last spring for the then closed plant.

The intention of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., hastily formed by Manchester business men and banks, was not to operate but to lease or sell any or all of the plant to those who would, by operating it, relieve the unemployment problem in Manchester which has been substantally added to by Amoskeag's corporate demise.

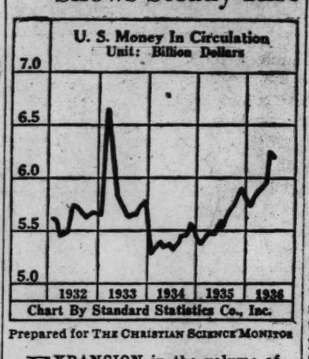
The corporation began operating 100 years ago on the Merrimac's fall line at Manchester. In 1896 it merged with a number of other firms. Between 1905 and 1933 it earned approximately $50,000,000. Authorities estimate that it would take approximately $50,000,000 to replace the present plant. However, Amoskeag has run deficits since 1934. It has been the one remaining large New England producer of cheap cotton goods, most of this business having been taken by the South with New England now concentrating on the finer counts. As a result it was more heavily hit by the 4.6-cent processing tax on cotton than spinner and weavers of the finer counts. Its failure has been attributed to southern competition, to the NRA, to the processing tax, to the switch in demand from coarse to fine goods, and to the payment of heavy dividends during good times, a practice now being encouraged by the Revenue Act of 1936.

Manchester Employment Up

The worsted mills have been consistently profitable, carrying some of the burden of the cotton mills. Amoskeag also owned about 750 tenements, rented to its employees, who were allowed rent-free use during shut-downs, with payment at least in part from future wages. The plant once employed 20,000 in 1920, 12,000 in normal times. Balance sheet showed $25,800,000 book assets in 1934. Just before bankruptcy the local taxes were reduced but in vain. The company also has a 4000-acre cotton plantation in Arkansas. Amoskeag Industries, Inc., has until October 3 to raise the remaining $4,500,000.

Employment in Manchester has been rising since November, 1935, two months after Amoskeag closed its gates to its remaining 8000 workers. A number of shoe factories have been attracted to the city, taking up some of the unemployment slack and helping to make New Hampshire the fourth largest state on shoe manufacture. Population is up 2000 since the 1930 census. Living standards are high. Seven out of ten Manchester families live in single residences and within the city limits half own their own homes. Manchester per capita savings are $836 against $185 for the country as a whole.

Money in Circulation Shows Steady Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPANSION in the volume of money in circulation may be a reflection of any of three possible influences, fears for the safety of bank deposits, rising commodity price levels, and expanding business.

The steady rise in the amount of money in circulation in the United States in the recent past, shown on the accompanying chart, has clearly been the result chiefly of increasing requirements for currency at the higher level of general business.

Imports of Wool Cloths Up 85 P. C. First Half of 1936

WASHINGTON—Imports of wool cloths in June were the greatest, with but one exception, in any one month since June, 1930, according to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Total imports during the first half of 1936 were 85 per cent above the semi-annual average for the years 1931-1935. The most notable increases occurred in the importation of fancy worsteds and overcoatings, and in the case of the latter, the imports in June this year were the highest for any month since June, 1928. Distinct increases are also reported in imports of wool yarns and blankets, principally from England.

The Association further says that there was no improvement in the selling markets for menswear cloths during July, and the fourth consecutive month of relative inactivity was experienced. The production rate of menswear cloths declined about 12 per cent to approximate the activity of September last year, which was the month of lowest production of these cloths during that year. The rate of yarn production was also less than in June. The rate of wool consumption in July this year was 16 per cent below that of July last year, while the total amount of wool used during the first 30 weeks was 8 per cent below a year ago.

Employment in the wool cloth trade, although not as great as a year ago, has advanced at a greater rate than for manufacturing industries taken as a whole. The pay roll index has risen during the last two months while for industry it dropped. Average weekly earnings of wool textile employees were somewhat greater in July than in June.

Reporting on the Boston wool market, the association says that a fair demand for wool prevailed during August, with a strong undercurrent. Prices were well maintained and tended against the buyer. Increased sales were made during the latter part of the month at slightly higher prices.

Germany's Industries Absorb 5,000,000 Workers in 3 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—How the National Socialist Government has been able to maintain the efficiency of the German economy and to accomplish the absorption into it of five millions of unemployed in the short space of three years is indicated by the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft in its latest report.

This institution assists the Reichsbank in supporting financially and in developing the nation's economy, and its account of progress made in the first six months of the year 1936 is also a general résumé of the actual economic situation.

Vital Factors Brought Together

The experts into whose hands the National Socialist Party leaders placed the conduct of the nation's economic affair were astute enough, the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft shows, to discern and to associate in close collaboration the factors indispensable to the achievement of success. The most important of these factors were: the existence of an efficacious producing and distributing apparatus possessing unusual technical capabilities; great reserves of raw material, partly manufactured wares and of food of all kinds; a great number of skilled workers who could find no employment; and, finally, an accumulation of liquid funds which, owing to the prevailing lack of confidence, had been hoarded, and were thus inactive.

Furthermore, the wages and living standards, that had risen excessively during the crisis and the depression, had fallen to a level that seemed to offer the stability requisite for all business calculations.

When the economic leaders took this situation in hand they had also the support of the nation's material capital, such as works, mines and factories, the network of railways, with the requisite plant, the means wherewith to produce electricity, the machinery for ensuring the food supply, and other assets that go to form the foundation on which the people's well-being develops.

Invest Annually $2,400,000,000

The economic leaders became automatically responsible for keeping these effects intact and up to date, entailing an annual investment of about 6,000,000,000 reichsmark ($2,400,000,000 at the rate of $1=RM 2.50). In ordinary conditions such expenditure would be met without recourse being necessary to the credit market, but the National Socialist economic plan has permitted or has been compelled to permit laxity in this domain.

The leaders believe that the dynamic power of the enhanced employment and production will soon make good these shortcomings, but in the meantime industrial plant is being very extensively worn out, and in a large number of cases industrial and agrarian raw material has been worked down to a level where the supply of finished wares to the market is imperiled. Furthermore, a large series of industries is suffering already from a lack of skilled workers.

The economic plan suffers from a disadvantage in that production is restricted by the limited export possibilities resulting from the financial situation, although, on the other hand, the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft points out, the means intended to be employed in inciting the German producing forces to increased activity have been thereby prevented from wandering abroad.

Industrial Shares Rise

On the whole, however, the producing services have well fulfilled their task, and have at the same time created new capital. One sign of improvement is the rise in the value of industrial shares during the past three years. Taking 100 as being the average in the years 1924-1926, the average value of these shares, as quoted on the Berlin Bourse, in the year 1933 was 66.3. In 1934 it was 77.5, in 1935 it was 90.4, and by the middle of June, 1936, it had reached, according to the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, 101.7. Much of this advance is undoubtedly due to the active rearmament of Germany, but not all.

Moreover, a very considerable proportion of the profits made has been applied to writing down the value of the plant, and to the accumulation of reserves, thus adding to the inherent strength of the economy.

Nevertheless, it is suggested by the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft and has very recently been admitted by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reichsbank president, and by the official Institute for Business Research, that the lack of adequate capital is placing Germany in a difficult position. It is doubtful, the latter institute states in its last report, if the capital creation will suffice for the consolidation of the short-term credits with which the Government financed its work-finding and other schemes to relieve the economic situation.

The fact remains, however, that capital is being created, while the Government refrains from issuing a new loan until it believes that conditions obtaining in the capital market justify further consolidation.

Crops Revive But Nation's Yield Cut, U. S. Report Shows

WASHINGTON (AP) — Continued rains, a late frost and a mild winter were listed by federal crop experts as factors that could help remove the scars of drought between now and a new growing season.

Another reduction of nearly 2 per cent in the estimated total yield of the nation's crops for this year was coupled with a statement that the drought of 1936 was less damaging than the 1934 arid season.

Now that one can look back without worrying about losses still to come, the drought appears to have been a less serious national calamity than was that of 1934, declared the Federal Crop Reporting Board.

Widespread rains late in August and since Sept. 1 were said to have ended crop deterioration in "perhaps two-thirds" of the interior drought area, although conditions were still reported as serious in the Southwest and "scattered localities."

Harvard Area 10 P. C. Less

The crop board said the total acreage harvested this year will probably be "about 10 per cent below average but still about 10 per cent greater than in 1934." It is estimated total crop yields at "perhaps 16 per cent below average" but still "2 or 3 per cent greater" than two years ago.

The yield of most field crops was revised upward slightly from the August 1 forecasts but these gains were offset by a 11 per cent decrease in cotton during the month and a 28 per cent decline in grain sorghums, an important animal feed.

The forecast on corn yield was improved 1.3 per cent from a month earlier but the estimated 1,458,295,000 crop still was the smallest since 1881 and compared with 2,291,629,000 last year.

Total Wheat Crop Reduced

The total wheat crop was placed at 630,241,000 bushels, about 2,500,000 less than a month earlier because of the poor yield of spring wheats. Improvement in yields over August 1 estimates were listed for oats, rice, buckwheat, hay, beans, potatoes, and all fruit crops. Forecasts were revised downward for rye, barley and broomcorn.

Officials of the Works Progress and Resettlement administrations announced plans to help a half million farm families through the winter by providing jobs or emergency grants and loans.

WPA estimated that 360,000 drought victims will need jobs before winter ends. Resettlement officials said they expected calls from 100,000 more families than the 50,000 aided to date. Officials said these demands may push the monthly cost for drought relief above $20,000,000.

Advertising Expands 5.7 P.C. in 8 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

VOLUME of advertising placed in newspapers by retail merchants in the first eight months of 1936 was 5.7 per cent greater than during the first eight months of last year, Advertising Age reports today.

The total volume of retail newspaper advertising for the first eight months of this year, based on reports covering 66 major cities, was 569,977,723 lines. This compares with 539,349,996 lines in the corresponding period of 1935, and is a gain of 30,627,727 lines.

Mutualization Being Considered by Some Investment Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Several investment trust companies are considering mutualization whereby they may take advantage of the exemption from taxation granted under the Revenue Act of 1936, according to Standard Statistics Company.

Under the act, mutual investment companies are exempted from paying any tax on that portion of income distributed in the form of dividends, and must distribute as dividends not less than 90 per cent of net income. General management companies could, of course, also distribute 90 per cent or even 100 per cent of net income and thus avoid surtaxes, but they would still be required to pay the normal corporation income tax. The complete exemption allowed the "mutuals," therefore, looks attractive to several general management type investment companies.

In order to be considered as a mutual investment company many conditions must be met. By far the most important requirement from the standpoint of general management companies is that calling for maintenance of a market for trust shares at a discount of not more than 3 per cent from net asset value.

As investment trust shares currently are selling at discounts of about 20 per cent from their net asset value, institution of a plan for redemption at a minor discount from net asset value would result in a sudden appreciation in market value of the shares and probably considerable liquidation. This problem could be eased, however, by providing for redemption on a graduated scale, which would tend to discourage liquidation of shares as well as unhealthy preliminary speculation.

Cattle Prices Up In Chicago; Hogs And Lambs Lower

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fat cattle advanced 25-35c in price here during the last week, medium weight and weighty steers leading the upturn even where such kinds predominated in the crop. Both hogs and lambs sold off, hogs losing 15-25c, and lambs 40c.

Top steers sold at $10.25 again, and heavy bullocks reached a new high on the crop. Heifer yearlings hit $10.

The week's extreme top on hogs was $11.45, with the closing top at $11.40. Plain killing quality featured the run again. Still larger hog receipts are in the offing.

Fat lambs closed at $9.90 after having reached $10.40 on the recent upturn. But the $10.40 top uncovered a liberal run of westerns, particularly Washingtons; and buyers again got possession of the market. Good to choice native lambs sold at $9.25-9.75, after having brought $9.75-10.25.

Fat steers predominated at $8.50-9.90. The entire movement of strictly grain fed cattle indicated that finishers are liquidating freely because of high corn prices. Comparatively few common and medium steers at $8.25 downward at this market suggested that native grass cattle are being held while northwestern and southwestern grassers run.

Feeder dealers bought the crop, paying $5-6.25, with better grades at $6.50-7.25, meaty feeders making $7.85 on a replacement trade that ruled 25c higher. Cutter and fat cows ruled strong to 25c higher. Bulls closed weak to 15c lower, but vealers advanced 50c or more to reach $10.50.

Late summer rains have stimulated stock cattle demand and because western grassers started unusually early due to the drought, the movement has passed its peak.

Monetary Stock Of Gold Reaches New High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The condition statement of Federal Reserve banks showed that monetary gold stock reached a new high level in the week ended Sept. 9 at $10,736,000,000.

This was an increase of $19,000,000 over the previous week and $1,517,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

A $30,000,000 rise in member bank reserve balances to $6,471,000,00 during the week ended Sept. 9 also was shown in the report. This was attributable in part to the increase in gold stocks.

Money in circulation rose $51,000,000 during the week to $2,276,000,000, which the board said was due largely to heavier demands on account of the Labor Day holiday.

The banks' holdings of government securities, industrial advances and bills bought remained practically unchanged, but bills discounted fell off $1,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Sept. 9 was $2,479,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $1,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Chain, Department Store Sales Rise Sharply in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharp increases in August retail sales were reported by chain and department stores operating in various sections of the country.

F. W. Woolworth Co. reported August sales of $23,186,341, an increase of 7.56 per cent over the like month a year ago. For the first eight months sales of $170,814,510 were 5.36 per cent ahead of the similar period of 1935.

Spiegel, May Stern Co., Chicago mail order concern, had August sales of $3,169,969, the largest for that month in the company's history and the 43d consecutive monthly increase. The total was 49.2 per cent above August, 1935.

Interstate Department Stores, operating in eastern and midwestern states, reported $1,792,395 sales in August, a rise of 24.2 per cent over that month last year. Sales included the company's own departments and excluded groceries and leased departments.

J. J. Newberry Co. operating stores in 42 states, had an August total of $3,916,349, up 9.4 per cent over the like month a year ago.

Melville Shoe Corp., operating stores in 40 states, reported sales of $1,708,958 for the four weeks ended Aug. 29, an upturn of seven per cent over the like 1935 period.

Int. Business Machines To Do Housing Under FHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $2,000,000 housing program, involving the construction of 350 homes to be sold at cost to employees of International Business Machines Corporation's Endicott, N. Y. plant, using the mortgage guarantee plan of the Federal Housing Administration, has been begun by the company, announces Thomas J. Watson, president. The homes will be built 10 at a time. The first group is now under way.

The development will occupy 84 acres in the town of Union, adjoining Endicott, and is one of the largest real estate subdivisions in western New York, according to officials.

The homes are individually designed, in Colonial style. They will have insured mortgages for approximately $3600. This is believed to be the first operation of its kind under the FHA.

Economics in the Campaign

The Gold Standard—Gov. Landon's Telegram to the Convention Makes a Clear-Cut Issue—The Rival Arguments

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

in federal reserve and treasury vaults, bank deposits had been built up to 10 times that amount. These bank deposits were just as convertible as the currency.

Toward the end of the Hoover Administration, people were going to the banks, drawing out their deposits in currency, and taking the currency to the federal reserve banks for gold. And, because the multitude of claims on the metal were far superior in amount to the metal itself, the demands simply could not be satisfied. Consequently the federal reserve banks were empowered to close their paying-out windows; the United States suspended gold payments, or went off the gold standard.

An Oversight by Hoover

Today bank deposits amount to five times the amount of gold stock. And yet former President Hoover, who should be the last person to forget that bank deposits are equally convertible with currency, overlooked the fact during his preconvention crusade against the New Deal. In one speech he compared the present gold supply with the currency and found that "we have nearly $1.80 in gold metal for every dollar in currency."

Therefore, he concluded, a return to the fully convertible gold standard was "practicable."

Doubtless the former President will return to this form of argument in his forthcoming speeches in behalf of Governor Landon, for he rates the issue among the foremost.

At the time the present writer greeted these Hoover lucubrations with some skepticism. He called gold "rich man's money," an "invitation to hoarding," "a license to the powerful to hold up the Government." I asked: Are the lessons of the 1933 panic to be so quickly forgotten? And I pointed out that it was to avoid such needless chaos that the nations represented at the World Monetary and Economic Conference subscribed to the following resolution:

That under modern conditions monetary gold is required not for internal circulation but as a reserve against central bank liabilities and primarily to meet external demands for payments caused by some disequilibrium on the foreign account. It is consequently undesirable to put gold coins or gold certificates into internal circulation.

Still Justified by Events

Events since then have not changed the force of these observations. But they have compelled the writer to view the arguments of the pro-gold group with a little more charity. The turning point in his feeling occurred at the close of the last but one session of Congress when he saw legislators representing sectional and economic interests dissolve into a logrolling contest for subsidies from the Treasury. This unseemly scramble was precisely the same kind of spree on which the Johannesburg workers went after the glass eye had been covered.

The pro-gold arguments, however, are seldom stated clearly. Gold as a subject is confusing enough. But some pro-gold arguments make the layman's confusion utterly confounded. At bottom they rest upon the individualist convection that no government is to be trusted to pursue a monetary policy without some such brake as is provided by the gold standard. So the issue boils down to this: To what extent do you trust your government not only to stay off a fiscal rampage but also to pursue a national fiscal policy?

Brokers' Loans Rise $68,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,052,000,000 for the week ended Wednesday, an increase of $68,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $903,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York City	$977,000,000	$909,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	75,000,000	75,000,000

New Capital for Motion Picture Concern Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hammons & Co., Inc., and Dulin & Co. of Los Angeles, are offering to the public voting trust certificates for 280,689 shares of $1 par value common stock of the Universal Corporation, at $10 for each certificate. This represents financing to provide new capital for Universal, which last April acquired controlling interest of Universal Pictures Company, Inc., and the Big "U" Film Exchange, Inc.

Net proceeds from the certificate sale will provide working capital to be used for the production of pictures and for improvements to property and equipment.

Engineering Awards Gain Over 1935 Despite Holiday

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering awards for the week ended Sept. 8, shortened by the Labor Day holiday, totaled $35,219,000, compared with $34,977,000 in the like 1935 period, the Engineering News-Record reports.

Of the total, private construction amounted to $7,844,000 and public to $27,375,000, against $3,966,000 and $31,011,000, respectively, a year ago. The public buildings comprised $11,036,000 federal and $16,399,000 state and municipal awards, compared with $11,053,000 and $19,958,000, respectively, in the corresponding 1935 week.

September Price For French Wheat Fixed at $2.50 Bu.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The minimum price which buyers must now pay for home grown wheat in France has been fixed by the National Wheat Office at about 140 francs per quintal (approximately $2.51 a bushel of 60 pounds), according to the United States agricultural attaché at Paris.

This price is for September and is to be increased by one franc per quintal (1.8 cents per bushel of 60 pounds) monthly until January, 1937, inclusive. After January 31, 1937, it will be increased by 1.5 francs monthly (2.69 cents per bushel of 60 pounds) until it reaches 153 francs per quintal ($2.75 a bushel) in July, 1937.

On Sept. 1 the National Wheat Office established the minimum price to be paid for Algerian Durum wheat at 145 francs per quintal ($2.60 a bushel) at point of production and 150 francs $2.69 a bushel) at port of export to France. As in the case of wheat grown in France these prices are to be increased monthly until July, 1937, when the price at point of production will be 156.50 francs per quintal ($2.80 per bushel).

Despite a fair-sized carryover, estimated at approximately 37,000,000 bushels as of Aug. 1, France will need a considerably quantity of foreign wheat during the 1936-37 season, says the bureau. This situation is the result of reduced crop prospects. The French crop this year is estimated at only 243,000,000 bushels, compared with 278,000,000 bushels in 1935 and with the average of 316,000,000 bushels for the five years ended with the 1934 crop.

Mexico's Budget Shows Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A surplus in the federal budget of more than 17,000,000 pesos (approximately $4,700,000) is heralded by Mexican banking circles as a measureable strengthening of the position of the Bank of Mexico and an indication of the increasingly sound financial position of the Cardenas government.

The majority of the funds have been marked for transportation, with 10,000,000 pesos designed for the construction of a railroad in the southern state of Chapas, and 4,000,000 pesos contributed by the federal government to supplement local budgets for highway construction.

The National Bank of Agricultural Credit will receive 1,900,000 pesos for the issuance of additional stock, 400,000 pesos will be spent on new schoolhouses, mostly in the rural districts, and 150,000 pesos will be spent by the Department of Public Health.

American Chain Co. Will Swap Preferred Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—W. T. Morris, president of the American Chain Company in a letter to holders of the $7 preferred stock announced an offer for exchanging holdings into new $5 preferred stock on the basis of 1¼ shares of the new convertible preferred for each share of the old $7 preferred, including accrued and unpaid dividends on the latter. The new preferred is redeemable at 105 and accrued dividends.

The letter said the company proposes to call for redemption at $110 a share and accrued dividends, all of the $7 preferred not so exchanged. The exchange offer expires Sept. 30, next. The company has domestic plants in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey and headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn.

1936 Auto Sales 26 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sustained consumer demand for new automobiles and the trend toward cars in the higher priced field reflect the public's growing purchasing power, according to a report on the automobile and truck industry in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

July sales, which were 34,000 below June, were estimated at 335,000 units, a figure exceeded only in 1926 and 1929 for the like month. The seven months' total was 2,188,000, 26 per cent above the corresponding 1935 period.

"The usual seasonal letdown in automobile production was delayed by this showing," continues the report, "and it is estimated that dealers' stocks aggregate only five to six weeks' supply. This would indicate a relatively short manufacturers' shutdown period in preparation for 1937 models and assures a healthy inventory situation when the latter are announced in November.

"Greater activity in heavy industry and the necessity of replacing worn out vehicles are responsible for sharply increased domestic truck sales, states the report. In the first six months of the year, these totaled 445,000, a 20 per cent increase over the 371,000 units sold in the comparable 1935 period.

Gt. Britain's Telephone System to Be Expanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Increased public demand for better telephone service in Great Britain has brought plans by the British Post Office Department to expand the telephone system, according to a report from the American consulate-general at London, says the United States Department of Commerce.

This development program will involve an expenditure of £13,500,000 ($67,500,000) during the current year, the postmaster general says. Of this amount, £4,500,000 ($22,500,000) will be spent on new underground cables throughout the country. New telephone exchanges and enlargement of existing exchanges will cost £2,300,000 ($11,500,000). It is planned to spend over £1,500,000 ($7,500,000) on local lines and £2,600,000 ($13,000,000) on subscribers' lines.

U. S. Silver Production In July Exceeds 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—United States production of silver from both domestic and foreign ores during July amounted to 8,264,000 ounces, compared with 9,034,000 in June and 6,802,000 in the like 1935 month, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

Refinery stocks at the end of July amounted to 1,101,000 ounces against 1,151,000 at the end of June and 1,943,000 at the end of July, 1935, the report said. For the first seven months production was 67,047,000 ounces against 46,715,000 a year ago.

Standard Oil Gains Venezuelan Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been concluded with the Venezuelan Government whereby the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela has obtained a concession for about 1,000,000 acres of land, located for the most part in Eastern Venezuela.

By the agreement the company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is to construct a large refinery in Venezuelan territory.

Standard Oil interests have operated three small refining plants locally, but most of its crude-oil production in Venezuela has been moved to the island of Aruba for refining, according to a statement of Standard of New Jersey.

"The construction and operation of the new plant, which will be the largest in Venezuela," continues the statement, "will be carried through for the most part with local labor, only the necessary technical men being supplied from the United States.

"When this is completed, it is expected that Venezuela will become an important exporter of finished products and will do some shipbunkering business."

Department Store Chain Net Profits 4.4 P. C. in '34

A net merchandising profit on sales of 4.4 per cent was shown in 1934 by department store chains after there had been paid out 71.7 per cent of sales for merchandise and incurring operating expenses of 23.9 per cent on sales, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Business School.

In the same year, department store ownership groups (large department stores under a common ownership, but with little centralized operating control) showed a net loss of 1.2 per cent on sales from merchandising operations. For these concerns the net cost of merchandise sold amounted to 63.7 per cent of sales, while operating expenses totaled 37.5 per cent.

The figures for the department store chains were based on the operations of twenty-three firms, which in 1934 operated 2196 stores and did a total business of $378,000,000. The data for the ownership groups covered the results of eighteen concerns, which had 107 stores with aggregate sales of $400,000,000.

U. S. Steel Shipments In August Exceed 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by the United States Steel Corporation in August were 923,703 tons, a decrease of 27,148 tons from the July total of 950,851 tons, the corporation announced. In August last year the total was 624,497 tons, the latest figures being an increase of 299,206 tons.

For the first eight months of 1936 shipments were 6,905,904 tons, compared with 4,726,290, an increase of 2,179,614 tons.

FLB Loans for Farm Purchases Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Of total loans made by the federal land banks and the land bank commissioner during the first half of 1936, 12 per cent were used to purchase farms compared with approximately 8 per cent during the last half of 1935, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Less than 3 per cent was used for farm purchasing in 1933 and 1934.

More than 14,600 farm purchases were financed by the federal land banks and the commissioner during the period from Oct. 1, 1935, through June 30, 1936, and the amount of credit extended for these purchases was $38,965,000.

Some 8928 of the farm purchases financed in the nine months ending June 30 were farms which the federal land banks sold, extending $19,800,000 of credit to the purchasers.

In addition, 5737 farms bought by farmers from other landowners were financed in the amount of $19,165,000. The average amount loaned by land banks and commissioner to purchase these farms was $3229.

Turkey's Exports Aided By Trade Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Chiefly because of trade agreements negotiated with the principal countries of Europe, Turkey's export trade has scored notable improvement thus far in the current year, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from its Istanbul office.

During the first five months of 1936 exports from Turkey were valued at 36,014,798 Turkish pounds (approximately $28,800,000), compared with 29,276,271 Turkish pounds ($23,400,000) in the corresponding period of 1935. At the end of May, 1936, Turkey's visible balance of trade was favorable to the extent of approximately 300,000 Turkish pounds ($240,000), compared with an unfavorable balance of more than 7,000,000 Turkish pounds ($5,600,000) at the end of May, 1935.

Domestic Sugar Beet Crop 15 P. C. Above Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated the 1936 domestic sugar beet production would be 15 per cent above last year's output and 12 per cent greater than the average production from 1928 to 1932.

The board at the same time forecast a small decrease in Louisiana sugar cane production, reporting an indicated 1936 production of 4,429,000 tons compared with 4,807,000 tons produced last year.

Reporting the condition of beet crops as of Sept. 1, the board estimated the 1936 production at 9,056,000 tons, compared with 7,908,000 tons last year and 8,118,000 tons as the five-year (1928-1932) average.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 204

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable September 30, 1936, to preferred stockholders of record September 19. Checks will be mailed. M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

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Good Kitty!

OUR Smokey is a paradox in a peace-loving family. At home he is all soft gray fur, sheathed claws, and mild, round eyes. By the fireside he will fold his paws demurely under him, an incarnation of domestic comfort. Or he will lie, limp and sleepy and trusting, in our arms and let us comb and trim him. He will even condescend to play for us, to push a pencil across the rug or exhibit to our guests his skill in picking up pennies from the floor. Or he will jump over our arms, in a bored fashion I must admit; but, still, he makes a good clean jump if he is nudged a little from behind.

Outside the house he is another creature. Then our Family Pet becomes the Community Pest—a violent and noisy animal whose very contours are incredibly changed.

* * *

THE REASON FOR Smokey's Jekyll-Hyde composition is that he has taken an intense dislike to one cat, just one cat, in the neighborhood. Other cats he treats with indifference, as if he did not see them. The one—a handsome, long-haired "coon" cat, called Bobby—was from the moment Smokey first set eyes on him an object of loud execration.

After they had met a few times and it had become clear beyond doubt that it was those two cats and they alone who filled our peaceful neighborhood with the sound of battle, we worked out a schedule whereby one cat is allowed out-of-doors from early morning till noon, and the other one for the rest of the day. But there are slips. Sometimes Smokey or Bobby, hopefully lurking by a door, glides out unnoticed and cheerfully A. W. O. L. Sometimes one of them hides in the woods and refuses to come in when his time is up, while the other, dismissed by his unwitting owner, promptly finds out the covert that conceals his foe, and a new battle is staged.

* * *

SMOKEY'S HISTORY, PREVIOUS to his coming to these parts, was, we have learned, quiet enough. He was born in the engine house of a big truck farm, and he and his two sisters were so conspicuously beautiful that homes were provided for them. Smokey is what I used to know, when I was a child, as a "Maltee." Dark, smoke-colored gray without a single white hair, his fur is so long and fluffy that, if he did not show such a dislike for the only long-haired cat of his acquaintance, I should impute a trace of something besides "common cat" in his ancestry. But I have a feeling that, with Smokey, the description "common cat" is eulogy enough. He dignifies the term; and perhaps he is dignified by it.

His name was not originally Smokey, but something less complimentary. Or, at least, we considered it so. He was, in fact, named for the hereditary black sheep of the family on whose farm he was born. To that name he answered when, at the age of a year or thereabouts, he came into our possession. But we felt too much in the public eye, standing on our piazza at nightfall and letting our voices float out on the evening breeze, weighted with repeated demands for a gentleman who several generations ago had painted a gaudy page or two in local history. We suspected that it was really too mirth-provoking, and for dignity's sake were forced to find another name for our cat. Smokey, we decided, was strictly appropriate to his Jekyll existence. For the other, Barbed-Wire or Fire-Cracker or Tooth-and-Talon would be more suitable.

At any rate, Smokey came to us, properly introduced and sponsored, and immediately won our hearts with his soft, round face, clear eyes, and perfect ears. Ears, now no longer perfect!

* * *

A CAT IS a strange animal. We are fond of ours. We condone his misdeeds and stand by to give him first aid. We bask in his pretty ways and are pleased when he sings to us loudly: "You are the most beautiful and the most handsome, the most benign and gracious and generous master and mistress a cat ever had. Oh, most lovable and adorable and worshipful ones, why-don't-you-hurry-up-with-my-food?" Yes, we know that is what he means, but we like it and try to please him.

Or is it cat-masters and cat-mistresses that are strange? We know perfectly well that, when he rubs so coaxingly against our ankles, he is caressing himself, or trying to cajole us. We know, when we sit, a roomful of us, a roomful of normally intelligent adults, and watch his every movement that we must look like Egyptian cat-worshipers transmigrated through many centuries. Certainly Smokey can look Egyptian. For all the soft fluffiness that he can assume at times, he has a favorite, and I believe a truly characteristic pose, when he crouches on his haunches, body remarkably elongated, tail lying straight behind, forepaws extended in front of him as far as they can reach, and head erect—thirty inches of perfect modeling. When he sits that way, his coat lies sleek and supple along his body, his head is sculptured, and the entire effect of the motionless, dark gray body is of a piece of ancient Egyptian statuary. All cats retain a little of the Sphinx in them, some far more than others. When you find a cat of the old Egyptian type, I pray you, deal respectfully with it as with one of superior intelligence.

* * *

SMOKEY IS LYING on the rug beside me at this moment. It is a warm day and the room is slightly darkened, but the light that comes in along the half-drawn blinds touches the patina on his smooth fur so that on his feet, his nose—in fact, wherever the hair is short—there is a beautiful silvery sheen like that on a piece of crushed velvet.

Yet I cannot be sure that in half-an-hour I shall not be crawling under my neighbor's shrubbery to haul out by the hind legs, a harsh, bony, angular beast whose voice would make a fishwife envious. For when Smokey's dear enemy is shut in his basement prison and the two cannot come together on the field of battle, it is one of Smokey's engaging little habits to go down and sit on the outside ledge of the basement window, while Bobby sits inside. Then, as close together as they can get, but separated by a pane of glass, the two express themselves by making faces and filling the air with discord. Sometimes they do this at night. Then we rise and hastily dress, find an electric torch, and wallow under the bushes. It is useless to call Smokey at such times. He will not come, except as he is dragged out, all angry struggles and subterranean growls.

Unfortunately for the credit of our household, it is always Smokey who is the aggressor, seeking out his foe. Always the battle is staged in the enemy's territory. Bobby attends strictly to his own affairs and does not trespass; but, naturally, he does not take insult lying down.

* * *

CLIP SMOKEY'S CLAWS, did someone say? And leave him defenseless? Not on any account. His is so entirely a single-tracked habit that, no doubt, he would rush into conflict even if his claws were clipped; and where would he be then? No, we shall put up with him as he is, preen ourselves when he is affectionate with us, and, when he misbehaves and comes dolefully home, the perfect image of a returning prodigal, we shall coax the hair to grow again on that little cranium so often stripped. Meantime we wonder how Bobby looks.

We have to admit that Smokey's belligerent habit has often inconvenienced and embarrassed us. I doubt if we could like him any better than we do now if he displayed everywhere the fair front he wears at home, but it certainly would make life a little simpler for us.

On the other hand, we, and the whole neighborhood, would lose a perennial topic of conversation.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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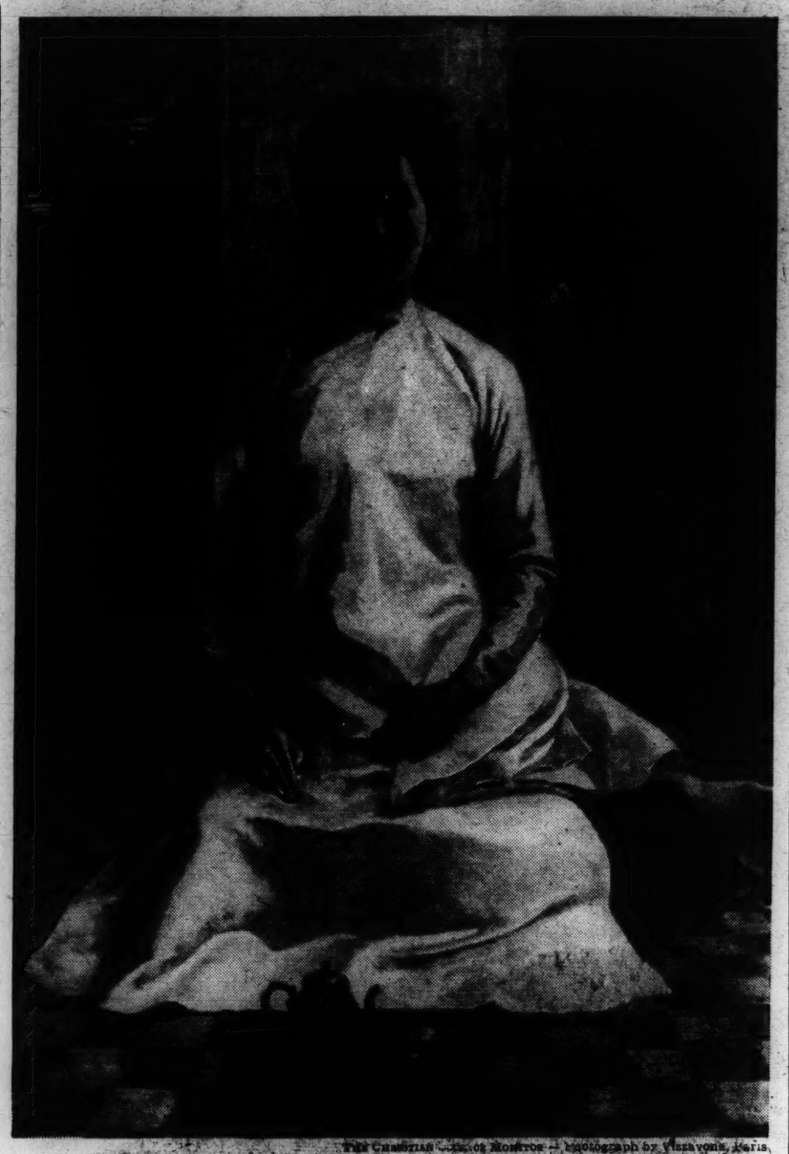

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR photograph by Vizzavona, Paris

A PRINCESS OF ANNAM: *An Oil Painting by Yvonne de Coppet*

IN AN exhibition of the paintings of Mlle. Yvonne de Coppet, held recently in Paris, at the Gerbo Galleries, there were several portraits which attracted considerable attention. Among them was this portrait of Princess Hoang Thi-The of Annam. The shimmering silk dress seems to have taken its colors from the moonbeams and a note of red stands out brilliantly against the black satin trousers. Behind her are two Chinese pictures, one on each side of the panel of nile-green which forms the background.

Unlike many of her colleagues, Mademoiselle de Coppet cannot be catalogued in any definite style of painting. Like the artists of the Renaissance period, she is interested in all the arts and her work gives proof of the versatility of her talent. When she was seventeen years old, she exhibited for the first time, and won a prize. A few years later, accepting an invitation from the Society of French Architects to exhibit with them, one of her tapestries was awarded a bronze medal. Her pictures have been shown in many large cities of France, including Paris, and also in London.

Recently Mademoiselle de Coppet turned to sculpture, and a bust was accepted by the Salon of French Artists where it held its place among works by recognized sculptors of long standing.

Within the last few years she has written and illustrated two books, one of which has been crowned by the French Academy.

Whatever she wishes to express, whether in painting, drawing, sculpture or writing, she does it with conviction and a disregard for non-essentials. In all branches of her art she continues to have a well-merited success.

Thatching Time on the Aran Islands

IN THE autumn season the threshing of the rye is one of the many tasks that fall to the men and boys. The sheaves are collected on a bare rock, and then each is beaten separately on a couple of stones placed on end one against the other. The land is so poor that a field hardly produces more grain than is needed for seed the following year, so the rye-growing is carried on merely for the straw, which is used for thatching.

The stooks are carried to and from the threshing fields, piled on donkeys that one meets everywhere at this season, with their black, unbridled heads just visible beneath a pinnacle of golden straw.

While the threshing is going on, sons and daughters keep turning up with one and another till there is a little crowd on the rocks, and any one who is passing stops for an hour or two to talk on his way to the sea, so that, like the kelp-burning in the summer-time, this work is full of sociability.

When the threshing is over the straw is taken up to the cottages and piled up in an outhouse, or more often in a corner of the kitchen, where it brings a new liveliness of colour.

A few days ago when I was visiting a cottage where there are the most beautiful children on the island, the eldest daughter, a girl of about fourteen, went and sat down on a heap of straw by the doorway. A ray of sunlight fell on her and on a portion of the rye, giving her figure and red dress with the straw under it a curious relief against the nets and oilskins, and forming a natural picture of exquisite harmony and colour.

In our own cottage the thatching—it is done every year—has just been carried out. The rope-twisting was done partly in the lane, partly in the kitchen when the weather was uncertain. Two men usually sit together at this work, one of them hammering the straw with a heavy block of wood, the other forming the rope, the main body of which is twisted by a boy or girl with a bent stick specially formed for this employment.

In wet weather, when the work must be done indoors, the person who is twisting recedes gradually out of the door, across the lane, and sometimes across a field or two beyond it. A great length is needed to form the close network which is spread over the thatch, as each piece measures about fifty yards. When this work is in progress in half the cottages of the village, the road has a curious look, and one has to pick one's steps through a maze of twisting ropes that pass from dark doorways on either side into the fields.

When four or five immense balls of rope have been completed, a thatching party is arranged, and before dawn some morning they come down to the house, and the work is taken in hand with such energy that it is usually ended within the day.

Like all work that is done in common on the island, the thatching is regarded as a sort of festival. From the moment a roof is taken in hand there is a whirl of laughter and talk till it is ended, and, as the man whose house is being covered is a host instead of an employer, he lays himself out to please the men who work with him.

The day our own house was thatched the large table was taken into the kitchen from my room, and high teas were given every few hours. Most of the people who came along the road turned down into the kitchen for a few minutes, and the talking was incessant. Once when I went into the window I heard Michael retailing my astronomical lectures from the apex of the gable, but usually their topics have to do with the affairs of the island.

It is likely that much of the intelligence and charm of these people is due to the absence of any division of labour, and to the correspondingly wide development of each individual, whose varied knowledge and skill necessitates a considerable activity of mind. Each man can speak two languages. He is a skilled fisherman, and can manage a curagh with extraordinary nerve and dexterity. He can farm simply, burn kelp, cut out pampooties, mend nets, build and thatch a house, and make a cradle. . . . His work changes with the seasons in a way that keeps him free from the dullness that comes to people who have always the same occupation. The danger of his life on the sea gives him the alertness of the primitive hunter, and the long nights he spends fishing in his curagh bring him some of the emotions that are thought peculiar to men who have lived with the arts.—From "The Aran Islands," by J. M. SYNGE. (New York: Random House.)

Three Times

THREE times a year are the meadows white,
White with a charming grace:
In winter-time, in daisy-time,
And the time of the Queen Anne's lace!

Would you dare to say which is loveliest
Of these veils on a meadow's face—
When the daisies blow, or the star-dust snow,
Or the bridal of Queen Anne's lace?

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Attainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE can be no question but that every normal individual looks forward to the ultimate attainment of his ideals. The nature and extent of these ideals are as widely variant as individual standards of living. Yet everyone desires to attain that which he believes will add to his well-being and general success. Often this desire is for worldly gain, position, place, or power. In short, the desire for definite attainment is evidenced in the lives of most individuals.

Every conscientious student of Christian Science is working toward a great attainment, the rule for which is given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, where on page 428 she says, "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true." It will be readily seen from the above statement that gaining "the spiritual facts of being" through sweeping away the false and giving place to the true is the only real attainment. And this is a mental process that takes place in the domain of one's own thinking.

How humanity struggles for all that it believes necessary to success! How long the road may seem, perhaps, and how weary the traveler may become—all because of the false sense of existence—because of "false trusts and material evidences"! There are those who feel they have already attained a measure of success, having acquired an esteemed position in life, having accumulated a material fortune, and having, with a sense of satisfaction, settled down to enjoy what might be termed the fruit of their labors. But almost overnight, perhaps through no fault of their own, the fortune is swept away, and they are bereft of all that the world calls worth-while. This kind of attainment is therefore unstable and unsatisfying, as has been proved in countless instances in recent years. The highest attainment is that by which "the spiritual facts of being" are learned.

Since in Genesis it is recorded that God made all that was made and pronounced it good, one may come to the realization that God, Spirit, is the only cause; hence, that there is and can be but one effect, which is spiritual. This line of reasoning is paramount in the teachings of Christian Science and is the premise of all metaphysical deductions. On this basis it will be seen that the accumulation of material means should not be made the goal of one's attainment. One does not, however, have to be deprived of anything needful during the process of attaining more spiritual concepts, since the law of the greater taking care of the lesser is available in meeting the human need.

It is well to heed the admonition found in Job: "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." What a glorious thing to know that this daily striving to acquaint oneself with God does not lessen one's capabilities and accomplishments, but enhances them! It makes better business men and women, better housewives, better school teachers and students, better factory and office workers. In fact, the realization that one's activities are guarded, guided, and cared for by divine Mind, God, makes one a willing worker, whose right effort is recognized as helpful.

The student of Christian Science finds that to progress in the understanding of spiritual facts, he must follow the teaching contained in his textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health. He must demonstrate his understanding of these spiritual facts by applying what he learns to his daily problems. These books are his authority, and contain all that is needed to ensure a noble life blessed with true attainment. After all, is there anything more worth-while than to feel that one is attaining an understanding of God, and of man as His image and likeness?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Errungenschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES STEHT außer Frage, daß sich jeder normale Mensch auf die schließliche Erreichung seiner Ideale freut. Die Art und der Umfang dieser Ideale sind so verschieden wie die Lebensweisen der einzelnen Menschen. Aber jedermann möchte das erreichen, was seiner Ansicht nach seinem Wohlergehen und seinem allgemeinen Erfolg dienlich ist. Oft ist weltlicher Gewinn, Stellung, Rang oder Macht der Gegenstand dieses Verlangens. Kurz, das Verlangen nach bestimmter Errungenschaft tritt im Leben der meisten Menschen hervor.

"Jeder gewissenhafte Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft arbeitet auf eine große Errungenschaft hin, wofür die Regel im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy gegeben ist, wo sie auf Seite 428 schreibt: „Den Gedanken falscher Stützen und des materiellen Augenscheins zu entkleiden, damit die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins erscheinen können—das ist die große Errungenschaft, durch die wir das Falsche wegfegen und dem Wahren Raum geben werden". Aus dieser Erklärung ist ohne weiteres ersichtlich, daß das Erlangen der „geistigen Tatsachen des Seins" durch Wegfegen des Falschen und Annehmen des Wahren die einzig wirkliche Errungenschaft ist. Und dies ist ein Denkvorgang, der im Reich unseres eigenen Denkens stattfindet.

Wie doch die Menschheit um das ringt, was sie zum Erfolg für nötig hält! Wie der Weg vielleicht lang scheinen und der Wanderer müde werden kann—nur wegen des falschen Sinnes vom Dasein—wegen „falscher Stützen und des materiellen Augenscheins"! Es gibt Leute, die glauben, daß sie schon ein gewisses Maß von Erfolg erreicht haben, wenn sie eine angesehene Stellung im Leben erlangt, ein materielles Vermögen erworben haben und nun mit einem Gefühl der Befriedigung sozusagen die Frucht ihrer Arbeit genießen. Aber fast über Nacht kann das Vermögen vielleicht ohne ihre Schuld dahin sein, und sie sind alles dessen beraubt, was die Welt für besitzenswert hält. Eine solche Errungenschaft ist daher unbeständig und unbefriedigend, wie sich in den letzten Jahren in zahllosen Fällen erwiesen hat. Die höchste Errungenschaft ist die, wodurch „die geisigen Tatsachen des Seins" gelernt werden.

Da im 1. Buch Mose berichtet ist, daß Gott alles machte, was gemacht ist, und es gut nannte, kann man zu der Erkenntnis kommen, daß Gott, der Geist, die einzige Ursache ist; daß es daher nur eine Wirkung, die geistig ist, gibt und geben kann. Diese Art Schlußfolgerung ist der Hauptpunkt in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft und ist die Voraussetzung für alle metaphysischen Schlüsse. Auf dieser Grundlage sieht man, daß man sich die Anhäufung materieller Mittel nicht zum Ziel seiner Errungenschaft machen sollte. Man braucht jedoch während des Vorgangs, durch den man, geistigere Begriffe erlangt, nichts Notwendiges zu entbehren, da das Gesetz, daß das Größere für das Kleinere sorgt, zur Befriedigung des menschlichen Bedürfnisses zur Verfügung steht.

Man tut gut daran, die Mahnung im Buch Hiob zu beachten: „So vertrage dich nun mit ihm und habe Frieden; daraus wird dir viel Gutes kommen". Wie herrlich es ist zu wissen, daß dieses tägliche Streben, Gott zu erkennen, unsere Fähigkeiten und Leistungen nicht verringert, sondern erhöht! Es macht bessere Geschäftsleute, bessere Hausfrauen, bessere Lehrer und Schüler, bessere Fabrik- und Büroarbeiter aus uns. Ja, die Erkenntnis, daß unser Wirken vom göttlichen Gemüt, Gott, beschützt, geleitet und behütet wird, macht uns zu willigen Arbeitern, deren rechtes Bemühen als hilfreich anerkannt wird.

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft findet, daß er, wenn er im Verständnis geistiger Tatsachen Fortschritt machen will, die in seinen Lehrbüchern, der Bibel und Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, enthaltenen Lehren befolgen muß. Er muß sein Verständnis dieser geistigen Tatsachen durch Anwendung des Gelernten auf seine täglichen Aufgaben beweisen. Diese Bücher sind für ihn maßgebend, und sie enthalten alles, was nötig ist, ein mit wahrer Errungenschaft gesegnetes edles Leben zu sichern. Gibt es letzten Endes etwas Erstrebenswerteres als das Bewußtsein, daß man Gott und den Menschen als Sein Bild und Gleichnis verstehen lernt?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Englishman Loves His Sport

THE English passion for sport and habit of applying its manners and code to the conduct of ordinary life is notoriously, even to-day, a source of wonder to aliens and of derision to many of our own intellectuals. . . .

Within the United Kingdom the appeal of "sports and pastimes" has long been acknowledged to be universal, and cricket may reasonably be mentioned without disrespect in any circles, unless you talk of "playing the game" or "not cricket." You simply cannot, as a matter of hard fact, keep the Englishman away from games of all sorts, and, if there is the least chance, from outdoor games at that. Athletic, open-air recreation, preferably competitive, and not the pleasure of the mind, is his first resort in times of leisure. And when the climate forbids the field, he plays in the parlour with equal zest. . . .

It is tolerably certain, therefore, that if you wish for a topic of common conversation with an Englishman, you have only to discover his peculiar sport. It goes by counties to some extent. You are safe with horses in Yorkshire, with cricket in Kent, with Association football in Lancashire, with hunting in Leicestershire, with Rugby football in South Wales. (You will get all these pastimes everywhere, of course, but they are specially endemic in those districts.) And the subject will cut across all class barriers—as a subject, and very often as a reality in ordinary life. Sport, in its honest democratic sense, is the finest social solvent (or cement—as you please) in English country fabric. . . .

Cricket and football in their respective seasons . . . involve a club, and action common to all classes. On the field of play there are no ranks, except the captain's. All are players, and the enforced contact of the game is close and equal.

Cricket, from a social point of view, is the better of the two, though the cost of gear and the time occupied by a single game are economic drawbacks. It is a genuine reality in any village where it is played—and that is in every English village containing, say, fifteen or more able-bodied men of ages between fourteen and sixty-five. Moreover the butcher or the road-man in a cloth cap and braces is just as likely as the Squire's son in the I. Z. colours to hit the ball into the next parish, or bowl the county player with a snorter. They have a large hand, also, as a rule, in managing the club and running the team: in fact, that is sometimes one of the difficulties, because there are too many hands. But when all obstacles—getting a ground, paying for travel and outfit, raising a regular team, pacifying neglected rabbits—when all these delicate obstacles have been overcome, the game is really enjoyed. It is wholly voluntary, it is native, it is somehow, in spite of all its regularity and forms, natural. You cannot be even an outsider in a village without becoming aware of cricket as part of its life.—F. J. HARVEY DARTON, in "English Fabric." (London: George Newnes.)

Drawings in Sand

(1)
Sea-Fruit

THE pebbles are like cold fruit,
Water-brightened,
Rinsed in the big green bowl of the sea.

Here is a purple stone
Like a sea-fig,
Here a pale red sea-apple,
Salt-washed;
And there a white pebble, a hard white grape,
Sucks out after a wave.
But the one I will keep is this egg-shaped stone
Like a smooth clear nectarine,
Crystal-yellow.

(2)
Milleflori

THE dry white sand is gay
Under poppy-red beach umbrellas;
The edge of the waves is bright as printed calico
With thousand-colored pebbles;
And a little tanned boy stands ankle-deep in foam,
Holding a yellow ball.

(3)
Taking Root

STUNG wet pink with cold
And with surging gravel,
My feet withstand the upward whelm
Of the great water.
It swishes about them like coarse grass,
Rustling over my ankles
Like the edge of a windy field.
Then the wave turns;
The downward drag of pebbles scours the beach
And the sand pulls away
From under my heels.
My heels sink deeper with every wave.
I stand at the rim of the ocean
Taking root.

ELIZABETH BOHM

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Where the Garden Gate Is a Landing Stage

Fashions—Foods
K Wednesday and Friday Page

Along Flowery Waterfronts

As, With Sweeping Lawn, Each Garden Meets the River

By **Katherine Morrison**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HOWEVER ingenious in design or varied in planting, any garden gains enormously if set in beautiful surroundings. And what offers more in the way of pictorial and romantic possibilities than a waterside site? As might be expected in a country where the love of gardening is so instinctive and universal, this particular type has been very fully developed in England.

There are small intimate gardens on unfrequented backwaters where the owners can entertain their friends without fear of being overlooked by passing river craft. Others are situated on larger waterways where, at week-ends especially, there is a constant procession of pleasure seekers in canoes, punts, or motor boats.

There are gardens with long frontages broken by picturesque boat houses and landing stages. Gardens whose sloping lawns are brightened by gaily colored hammocks, deck chairs and rustic shelters from which you may watch the passage of punts filled with holiday makers or, in the quieter reaches, where you may hear the plump of fish rising at nightfall, the hoot of an owl hidden in some neighboring tree, the splashing movement of water fowl, or, if you are fortunate, the flashing wing of that rare visitor, the iridescent kingfisher.

Fringing the Thames

The most imposing riverside gardens are to be found along the Thames. The easiest way of making their acquaintance is to take a trip on one of the small steamers whose route covers most of the finest scenery, including those more sophisticated gardens at Henley or near Windsor. Many of these are so large that it takes several minutes to pass them.

You will notice that all have smooth, exquisitely kept lawns, attractive boat houses and convenient landing stages. Many have immense trees planted in groups that recall the sweet stateliness of an eighteenth-century engraving. They make just the right background for one of those garden fetes where paniered ladies with powdered hair follow the slow movement of the minuet with gallants in satin breeches and lace jabots.

The predominating tone of these big gardens is green—the emerald of the turf and the deeper greens of oaks, beeches and elms with a still deeper accent provided by ornamental firs and cedars. Pastel-tinted flowers or beds of mixed flowers would not give sufficient contrast, so that owners of most of these Thames-side gardens have planted large beds of scarlet geraniums and salvia. These masses of flaming red are just what is needed to offset the all-pervading green.

These large gardens are an ideal setting for formal parties. Their well-equipped boat houses cater to all kinds of taste in the way of river locomotion from the simple rowboat and the even more popular punt to swift motor launches.

Less Conventional

Those whose preferences are less conventional would do well to explore some of England's lesser rivers or even some of her nameless streams. Such a quest cannot fail to bring many moments of quiet satisfaction and unadulterated pleasure.

The writer will never forget her first introduction to some of these waterside gardens along the less traveled reaches of the river Bure in Norfolk. After the stream flows past a deserted malt house, whose rosy pink brick walls cast broken reflections on the face of the water, and past a long village green, it brings you to a series of delightful gardens. Festoons of white climbing roses hung between rustic poles partially screen one of them from inquisitive eyes. Another has a low brick wall on which are set at intervals stone vases filled with flowers that spill down their sides. The wall is broken by a short flight of steps leading to a rowboat moored below.

Further on, where the river widens into a mill pond, there is a garden on the slope crowned by a red brick Jacobean house. It is a landscape garden laid out on classical lines with an expanse of lawn, groups of venerable trees and here and there ornamental flower beds and copper beeches which contrast pleasantly with the surrounding tones of green.

The variety of these waterside gardens is very great. Some are laid out in one long stretch of lawn, with flower borders down each side and a wider border half hiding the garden along its river frontage. Others are designed in separate units—the area along the banks often having the appearance of a veritable open air room, as it is apt to be enclosed by thick hedges on three sides. Where the river frontage is extensive, there is often a long walk along the bank with a flower border on the water's edge.

Old Mills

Some of the loveliest of these riverside gardens belong to old mill houses or to old mills which have been converted into homes. There the ready-made layout of sluice gates, water-falls and pools offers exceptional opportunities for garden designing — opportunities which owners have grasped and improved in many unique and fascinating ways.

A most unusual group of waterside gardens can be seen at Ware in Hertfordshire. In the 18th-century a number of houses were built there with long narrow gardens extending down to the river. They were enclosed even on the river side by high brick walls. But the walls were broken by summerhouses overhanging the water. There the owners could watch the river and its traffic in semi-seclusion. Nowadays, with the industrialization of the district, these gardens are no longer the haunts of the leisurely and the fashionable. But the summerhouses, beautifully proportioned — some paneled inside—with bay windows overlooking the dilapidated landing stages—are still there as picturesque reminders of the lives and customs of our forefathers.

If you are planning a trip through the English countryside, do not forget to explore the rivers. Either along footpaths or, when navigable, in a boat, go in search of waterside gardens. You are sure to be rewarded sooner or later by an unexpected view of some ancient manor house set by a glimpse of cottage gardens where old-fashioned flowers cast colorful reflections on the water. You will carry away a memory of delectable sights and scents recurring to the accompaniment of some softly flowing stream or river.

© K. Morrison, London

Among England's Riverside Gardens. Upper Row, Left—The Large Building, Once a Mill, Has Been Made Into a Home, With the Garden Along the Bank. Right—Small Garden With Shade Trees and Flowers in Shadow of the Fine Old Stone Bridge at Henley. Lower Row, Left—Streamside Garden in Surrey. Right—On the River Ware in Hertfordshire. These Walled Gardens Have Summerhouses Overlooking the Water

Made-to-Measure Courses

How Chicago Y.W.C.A. Opens Doors for Business Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WOULD you like a made-to-measure education, one that will fit your individual requirements, like a made-to-order suit from an expensive dress shop? "Then," says the Y. W. C. A. Central Branch to business girls here, "come and get it."

Methods followed are in line with the best in progressive education, said Miss Esther Troy, director of the Y. W.'s education studio, and she believes this is the first time such methods have been applied to business girls' needs. It is an experiment that other educators in the Y. W. C. A. field are watching with interest.

Classes are not of the "stock pattern" type, where the teacher follows a cut-and-dried curriculum regardless of the make-up of his pupils. A necessary framework is prepared, but the course is fashioned to meet the students' needs.

For instance, in an Esperanto class it was found that most of the girls were from families new to the United States. The written word had been mastered—but, how to overcome wrong habits of speech, picked up from others to whom English was not the mother tongue? There was the rub. So emphasis was placed on how to talk. There was an hour of grammar instruction; then the teacher became the listener and for an hour the girls practiced diction, expression, and voice quality.

"We used to think of education in terms of lectures in a class room," Miss Troy explained, "where one sat and listened while information poured out. We here think of our education department as a studio, or workshop, where the girls may obtain practical information, then go right out to home, office, or factory, use it, and see if it works."

And the girls do just that.

"I raised a window in the office this morning," Jane related in the class on "Getting Along With Others," where practical problems of business and social courtesy are discussed and dramatized. "Another girl immediately shut it, and I got mad, as I always have when a person does a thing like that. I was going to open it again and say something. Then I remembered what I'd learned in class and knew that wasn't the right way to do. So I went over to the girl; we held a conference about the window, and compromised. Now we understand each other better. I know I'm going to get along with her and I never did before."

The counselors play an important part in fitting the girls with the sort of education they need. Often girls come to them wanting to know how to meet trying situations at home or in the office. The counselors, with understanding hearts, recommend the courses they see will help the girls to practical solutions.

"Many of these young people," said the education director, "do not have religion to fall back on and help them overcome their difficulties. The religion they inherited from their parents they've discarded either as 'old fashioned' or, not understanding it, think it doesn't work. Many girls are in Chicago without their parents, or their parents don't comprehend their problems. If conditions are not faced and met, situations become very hard to bear.

"In any situation which an individual has to meet," the education director explained, "the elements involved are first, understanding, ability to look clearly at the facts in their economic, social and personal bearings; second, a knowledge of human likeness—a common fellowship with others in experiences of defeat and success; third, a desire to start with oneself in trying to change a total situation; and fourth, a willingness to practice over a consecutive period of time and break down old behavior patterns and build new ones; and fifth, a developing philosophy of life which includes the relationship of the individual to other individuals and to universal good.

"In the classes and the counseling of the studio we try to present this to the girls and guide them in applying these elements to their living."

Then there was Lydia, who had graduated from high school and wanted so much to get a job downtown. But she couldn't seem to find one, and it became necessary for her to stay home and do the cooking for her employed sister, father and brother. Lydia didn't know how to cook, thought she disliked it intensely, and her family found the results of her efforts hard to endure. A cooking class changed that situation completely.

One of the most popular classes in the Y. W. C. A., said Miss Troy, is Current Events, though five years ago it was impossible to interest a business girl in that subject. Now they want to know how the world got to be the way it is today. They are interested in how they can help to change affairs, and are particularly interested in any governmental problem that relates to their work. Every week about 250 to 300 girls, in all branches of the Chicago Y. W. combined, are listening to and discussing current events, the director said.

Horizons are being widened in many ways. One night a group of girls were discussing interesting people—what people were "interesting," and why. Jane Addams, Will Rogers and Huey Long were cited as examples. The girls went home to look up about them and determine why.

One learned that a niece of Will Rogers lived in the city, and called her up. The niece promptly invited her to lunch, and out of the girls' mutual admiration for the beloved humorist a fine friendship was formed.

Another investigated Huey Long and remarked to her teacher, "I never would read anything about him before, and thought he was a silly person. But I found he had some interesting ideas."

"The heart of education," said Miss Troy, "is to want to keep opening doors, to investigate, to keep your thought open to things that are interesting, whether you agree or don't agree. And not to say, without investigating, 'I don't like him' (or her or it), and shut the door."

Business girls at the Y. W. C. A. are opening many doors.

GARDENING

Propagation of Saintpaulias

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU live in the northern United States, now is the time of year to take slips and cuttings which shall develop into flourishing house plants for the coming winter season. Among the most satisfying of the flowering plants is the Saintpaulia, and as mine have been much admired I am glad to present the rules which govern my method of propagation, hoping that in this manner I may answer in more or less wholesale fashion the many requests I have had upon the subject.

The owner of a large, thrifty Saintpaulia may not care to sacrifice too many leaves to an experiment, but if you do not own a plant yourself a kind-hearted friend may be willing to supply a leaf or two. If you already own one, you will no doubt enjoy raising at least one plant for an appreciative friend. In any event, I can assure the plant lover of no little pleasure should he decide to "grow his own."

1. Plug the drainage hole of a 2" flower pot and fill it with clean, sharp sand. Moisten well.

2. Cut a healthy, vigorous leaf to within approximately 1" of the crown of the plant. Select the largest leaf from the bottom row of leaves.

3. Trim the superfluous stem to within ¼" to ½" of the leaf. Set this stump on the wet sand in the pot and fill in the spaces around the leaf with more sand to about half its length. Moisten the last lot of sand so that it packs firmly about the leaf, holding it staunchly upright.

4. Place the pot where it will receive a reasonable amount of sunshine and fresh air, if the air is warm. Two or three hours of sunlight and fresh air daily will be sufficient, although more will do no harm.

5. Keep the sand very moist at all times. This is important.

6. Be patient. Propagating new plants is a long process. Nine weeks or more may elapse before the first encouraging green tip appears above the sand. The new plants spring from the axil of stem and leaf. We might imbed the leaf less deeply, but the resultant plant would be less sturdy. A plant will probably develop from each side of the leaf.

7. As the new plants grow the parent leaf will decay. When it seems soft and pulpy it should be carefully removed, either by judicious clipping back to the soil line or snipping with the fingers. Care must be taken not to disturb the tiny rootlets at this point.

8. Allow the new plantlets to grow until they appear to merge into one well-rounded plant. Revolve the pot so that the sun may reach all sides equally.

9. Water the tiny plantlets with great care. Water should be dropped from a teaspoon at the edge of the pot so that none comes in direct contact with the tiny leaves or the crown-to-be of the plant. Apply your favorite liquid fertilizer once a week.

10. When the well-rounded plant shows a spread of leaves from 8" to 10" in circumference, prepare a 2½" pot with good charcoal drainage and pot up in a well-balanced potting soil *slightly* on the sandy side.

11. Do not pot too deeply. Use caution in keeping the crown of the new plant above the soil. The first transfer of a plant is a crucial moment in its career.

12. Do not firm the soil too solidly around the new plant. Saintpaulias do not like the snug blanket beloved by young cacti. On the other hand, be sure there are no air pockets in the soil.

13. Give the new plant, once established, the same care you accord the older specimens, and when you discover the first bud cluster on your nursling, you will, if you are a real plant fan, feel a kindred thrill to that experienced by the amateur astronomer who discovers a (to him) new constellation.

G. M. S.

Sharing Vacations

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I CAN hardly wait to tell the teacher and children about it," said a lad who has been to camp this summer for the first time. He was brimming over with enthusiasm and eagerness to share his experiences with his friends.

That little boy's shining eyes, and evident intentness on giving of the richness which had been his, set me to wondering whether we, as homemakers, share our happy experiences as freely as we should. When we return to our homes from a vacation we are apt to become "careful and troubled about many things." The curtains must be laundered and made fresh for the winter and the windows must be cleaned to receive them. The cushions need new covers, the children new clothes.

And then there is that club responsibility which we so blithely promised that we would undertake. Perhaps we were in a club line of thought when we made that promise, but a month or two of freedom from all such associations may have dampened our ardor a bit.

* * *

All of these things, if they are allowed to, draw a veil of forgetfulness across the happy memories of vacation experiences until we fail to tell our friends about the marvelous view we saw, the delightful people we met, the new ideas we received.

I wonder how it would work if we were to contemplate the coming season not as a whole winter to be thought of and planned for all at once, but as a series of days which we are to meet one at a time as they are given to us.

Suppose we resolve that we will find some opportunity every day to pass along a little of the glow which we felt during the summer. I expect doing that would help to keep alive the flame for us as well.

* * *

The friend who likes to experiment with fancy dishes will appreciate a description of an attractive salad or an unusual "sandwich plate" that we saw somewhere. The garden friend will be glad to hear about a quaint garden path or a walled out-of-door living room. A bookish friend will enjoy hearing about some author whom we met or a new book that we have read.

A small club to which I belong often opens the season with ten-minute talks by the members about what they have been doing since the closing meeting in the spring. Last October one member who had "been nowhere and done nothing in particular" gave the most interesting talk of the afternoon. Her thoughts had "been places and seen things."

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President Starts Flow of Power From Boulder Dam

(Continued from Page 1)

States bureau of reclamation at Denver, who know better than anyone else what technical problems had to be solved before this point was reached, regard the display of spouting water as nothing more than a spectacle.

The real significance of the ceremony, as they see it, is that it marks the beginning of man's mastery over the powerful but turbulent Colorado river, long an engineer's dream.

Work on the power plant is not yet complete. One of the biggest features of the Boulder dam development, the transmission of power to Los Angeles 266 miles away, will not go into operation for at least another month, reclamation officials here say. It will be some weeks, then, until the plant's total electric production capacity—4,330,000 kilowatt hours—will be available, according to L. N. McClellan, chief electrical engineer for the United States bureau. But power is scheduled to start flowing at once through transmission lines to supply all of Boulder City, Nev., and when the plant is complete; it will have a capacity of 1,835,000 horsepower, a vast amount when compared with other great power plants of the world.

Niagara Comparatively Simple

Niagara Falls on the American side produces 452,500 horsepower, the Dnieprostroy plant in Russia, 750,000.

Officials of the federal bureau of reclamation, in charge of construction and operation of the entire scheme of river regulation, irrigation, silt control, power development, and domestic water supply, estimate it will take "several years" for the power plant to reach its 1,835,000-horsepower capacity.

Of the $165,000,000 limit placed by Congress on the Boulder Canyon project situated down stream in Black Canyon, $38,200,000 plus interest is being spent on power development. Blanket allocations so far are $10,600,000 in 1930-31, $15,000,000 in 1931-32, $23,000,000 in 1932-33, $46,000,000 in 1933-34, and $14,000,000 in 1935-36. Since the dam has already been dedicated, the rest may not be necessary, it was pointed out.

Can Easily Enlarge

Emplacements are reserved for complete installation of a battery of fifteen 115,000-horsepower and two 55,000-horsepower vertical hydraulic turbines. Of the former 11 are to be 60-cycle and four 50-cycle main generating units of 82,500 kilovolt-amperes capacity each. The latter are main generating units of 40,000 kilovolt-ampere capacity each. In addition there are the two 3500-horsepower turbines, one of which receives the first dousing of Lake Mead water to inaugurate the gigantic improvement program awaited by communities of three states.

Natural science has had a busy time keeping step with the mammoth machines, but the results have been remarkable, it appears from the reports of the engineers here. The plant has been equipped with such things as air brakes for stopping the generators, and the same equipment can be converted into use as hydraulic jacks for lifting the rotating parts of the units.

Some Time to Stop

But with the great pressure exerted behind the air operated brakes on the generators when they are operating at high speed it will take 7½ minutes to bring them to a stop.

Intricate lubrication systems operated by electricity and scientifically perfect ventilation systems are also a part of each generating unit.

Each generator is provided with carbon-dioxide-gas fire extinguishing equipment. If an internal fault develops in the generator, its housing will be filled automatically with a concentration of carbon-dioxide gas sufficient to snuff out any fire.

The continuous firm power output, or the amount always available, is 663,000 horsepower, based on 83 per cent plant efficiency, and 10 per cent maximum shortage.

Energy to Decrease

Electrical energy available yearly on a 24-hour schedule is listed as 4,330,000,000 kilowatt hours on completion of the plant. This amount is estimated to decrease each year thereafter by 8,760,000 kilowatt hours, as a result of upstream development and a consequent reduction in stream flow.

A kilowatt hour is the energy from the activity of one kilowatt for one hour. A kilowatt is 1000 watts. One horsepower equals 0.746 kilowatt.

Sale of power is intended to liquidate the entire cost of the dam, reservoir, power development, and the All-American canal, including interest.

The Los Angeles bureau of power and light will operate and maintain the power plant jointly with the Southern California Edison company, under the general supervision of a director appointed by the secretary of the Interior, the director being the man who says how much water the turbines may drink every day.

Allocation of Power

Government contracts call for the city to generate power for the two states, subscriber municipalities, and the metropolitan water district, while the Edison company is to generate power for company purchasers.

Allocation of firm power is: 18 per cent to Arizona, 18 per cent to Nevada, 36 per cent to the metropolitan water district, 6 per cent to smaller municipalities, 13 per cent to Los Angeles, and 9 per cent to the Edison company, 20 per cent of which is to be relayed to other privately-owned public utilities. All secondary energy is allocated to the water district; also so much of the firm energy allocated to the states, Los Angeles, and the company, as may not be in use by them.

The water district will use the power principally at its four pumping stations boosting Colorado river water to the 13 southern California cities in the 629-mile aqueduct system.

Los Angeles is the first contractor to receive power, and it dispatched 50 men during August to assist the 1500 employees of the reclamation bureau to expedite installation of the power plant, expected to have been completed by midsummer.

World peace was brought up before the international delegates once more last night as Viscount Falmouth declared, "There hangs on all nations a sense of fear, uncertainty and dread—like a horrible fog which envelops us on every side.

"When we return to our homes," he continued, "cannot we do something to dispel this terrible fog of fear by letting in the warm sunshine of mutual esteem and mutual sympathy such as we have experienced here during the last few days?"

Greetings

Fox

"The New to the Old Cranbrook School"

So reads the plaque here presented by the head boy of Cranbrook School, U. S. A., to the head boy of Cranbrook School, Kent, England. The American school was founded by G. G. Booth, whose father migrated from Cranbrook, England. Recently a party of 11 boys and one master from the American school visited the English school.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the Azores she calls at Bermuda and then continues to Port Washington. Effort is to determine which is the better route.

Success of the Zephir flight is promptly followed by word from Washington that plans have been abandoned by aviation officials for investing federal PWA funds in the Armstrong Seadrome plan. If flying boats can cross the entire Atlantic, why, they ask, spend millions building floating islands at 500-mile intervals?

Two Polish balloonists reach civilization to claim second place in the Gordon Bennett races. They took off with the others on Aug. 30 and came down in the Russian wilderness near the White Sea on Sept. 1, since when they have been making their painful way back to a point of contact with the world.

Strikes—Technicalities Ruled Out in Guild Case

Attorneys for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer lose every point in their opening tilt with the National Labor Relations board over charges preferred against the Hearst-owned newspaper by striking members of the Newspaper Guild.

Four motions to dismiss the complaint against the newspaper are overruled. Contentions denying the constitutionality of the act, the question of interstate commerce, and technical objections are all denied by Edwin S. Smith, examiner for the board, on advice of Robert Watts, associate general counsel for the board.

All efforts of the attorneys to show that the newspaper is being victimized by organized labor for its persistent attacks against radicalism and communism are ruled out. Mr. Watts insists that the board is interested in only one thing. That is, whether or not two employees of the paper were dismissed because of membership in the Newspaper Guild or for reasons of inefficiency. He insists that attorneys limit themselves strictly to this point in the case.

The Dollar Liner President Hoover heads for the open sea with 460 passengers cheering as the week old strike ends and the ship is permitted to begin her voyage. Federal mediators will investigate and arbitrate between the line and the sailors' union over the dismissal of Charles Brenner, deck hand, which caused the tie-up.

Labor—British Leader Bars Union With Reds

Communist efforts to join forces throughout the world with trade union and Socialist groups in the popular front movement encounters sharp opposition, at least in Britain.

The British Trades Union congress officially rejects by an almost unanimous vote a proposal to join forces with the Communists. Decisive action came after Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary, ridiculed Communist overtures, declaring:

"For myself and for the National Council of Labor, I say without hesitation that the single, simple explanation of the tactics of the Communist movement is the obvious, abject failures that have accompanied their attempts to capture the labor movement for Communist principles."

Far East—Russia Watches Japan's Moves

A sudden Russian decision to shift military attention eastward toward Mongolia coincides with increased Japanese pressure on China and renewed civil disorder in Kan-su province not far from the Mongolian frontier.

Reports that Japanese troops are already on the march for an attack on Outer Mongolia are current in Moscow, where some newspapers hold that Japan has in fact started the long-feared war between Japan and Russia. The reports apparently emanate from Urga (Ulan Bator), capital of Outer Mongolia. The claim is that Japan's first move, now under way, is to surround and capture all of Mongolia, acquiring thereby a springboard west of Lake Baikal for a drive into the heart of Siberia.

Whatever the merits of such reports, they provide the needed reason at home for the announcement that Russian military attention shifts to the Far East. Maneuvers in the west near the Polish frontier come to an end today.

Four Japanese warships meanwhile steam into Shanghai, on the way to Hong Kong, a fact which presumably bears a relation to the decision of Nanking to guarantee protection to Japanese investigators inquiring into the Pakhoi murder incident. Japan threatens dire consequences should such incidents be repeated.

All this combines to emphasize again the pressure being exerted on China by Japan on one side and by Russia on the other, with the two forces nearing contact in Mongolia.

Expelled—Italy Throws Out U. P. Writer

The Italian Government orders expulsion of another American journalist in a new outburst of resentment against what appears to Europe's dictators to be the persistent refusal of the representatives of the American press to see the light as they would have it seen.

Simultaneously the Spanish rebel high command informs all foreign correspondents that they must describe rebels as "Nationalists," and partisans of the Madrid government as "government forces." The rebels dislike having their enemies termed "loyalists" just as much as they dislike being termed "rebels" themselves.

The newspaper men are told that "severe measures" will be taken against them if they use the forbidden words in their dispatches, and they are also instructed to inform their home offices that continued use of the terms by the newspaper itself will bring the same punishment down on the heads of the unhappy correspondents back in Spain.

The Italian expulsion order is directed this time against Henry Gorrell, correspondent for the United Press, Scripps-Howard newsgathering organization which serves hundreds of American newspapers. His crime in the eyes of the Fascists was in dispatching recently a story stating that arrests had been made among high Fascist officials on charges of Communist activities.

Grain Exchange Act Ruled Constitutional

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Commodity Exchage Act, as amended by Congress, was upheld today by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves in denying an application by the Kansas City Board of Trade for a temporary injunction against its enforcement. The act becomes effective Monday.

In challenging constitutionality of the act, the Board of Trade alleged Congress had usurped individual and States' rights by compelling grain dealers to register. The Exchange argued business in grain futures was "purely intrastate," and that Congress had exceeded its authority under the Interstate Commerce clause.

"Without going into furthr details," Judge Reeves said in a written opinion, "it must be ruled that the act challenged by the plaintiffs is constitutional, and that the plaintiffs are not entitled to any order predicated upon the invalidity of the act."

Only 95 Degrees Below

A temperature of 95 degrees below zero has been recorded in Mt. McKinley National park, Alaska.

President Urges Decentralization

(Continued from Page 1)

happy-go-lucky—a characteristic of youth.

National maturity requires that we have new points of view, and that we do some things in different ways.

This matter of economic security, I take it, is not to be achieved alone by aiming for restriction of national income—real national income—but by aiming for more abundant and more widely distributed national income. A satisfying standard of living and security, for a national household of nearly 130 million people, is to be realized only by high productivity, broadly and equitably distributed, and wisely proportioned with respect to its drain on natural resources and to the variety of human wants it is destined to satisfy.

It is for such reasons that your deliberations are of significance to us, and will be followed with minute attention. Your scientific and engineering genius is destroying one world—the world of relative scarcity—but has it yet undertaken to create the new world of abundance which is potential in your command over natural energies? Is creation of greater abundance dependent on further scientific and engineering achievements so much as on suitably organizing and utilizing the engineering already incorporated into your technique?

These two questions, more simply stated, resolve themselves into this: Are you and I paying enough attention to "human engineering?"

There are many aspects of the problem. For example, it is possible to conceive that the conversion and application of energy, in the coming generation, will be so directed that half of the population can provide the basic machine-made products necessary for the welfare of the whole of the population. We can conceive that this would mean that the people between 20 and 50 years of age will be able to produce the basic commodities for themselves and also for all others below and above those ages.

Duty Is Outlined

If that condition should arise, it is the duty of you who would be so greatly responsible for it to think what would be the effect on our leisure, our culture and our way of life. I would suggest that the answer should not be left solely in the hands of bankers, government officials or demagogues.

In anticipation of all manner of possibilities and simultaneously with the study of their far-reaching results, we can and must take every preparatory step now within our power.

Fundamental among these is conservation of resources; their evaluation in terms of the services they may render, including the conditions under which these may be rendered, and their utilization in the light of such evaluation. Although it is a principle of physics that energy cannot be destroyed, it has been revealed by experience that man can destroy those particular forms of energy in which energy is usable by him. In such an evaluation the physical and mental energies of human beings must be included with coal, petroleum, gas, electricity and other forms.

Higher Accounting Needed

To make such an evaluation, a higher form of accounting than any yet developed by commerce and industry appears to be essential. It must be a form of accounting that takes social values, now left to mere assumption, into its calculations and measures them. If a nation were to establish in its social balance sheet a capital account for its energy assets, and were to charge against that account the water it permits to go unused, as well as the coal and oil that are used; or if the petroleum industry were charged with the gas it permits to go to waste—a quantity that is enormous in the United States; then perhaps all citizens would perceive that public policy and private conduct in respect of natural resources should be quite different from what they now are.

It seems to me, a layman, that the outstanding gift of modern science and engineering to society is greater knowledge of the characteristics of electric energy, together with a very substantial degree of command over it. Its flexibility is what makes it impressive; its transportability; its divisibility.

The invention and adaptation to use of the steam engine was a great event in human history. It caused an industrial revolution; remade the world. It created new social-industrial problems many of which are still far from solution. It is not irrational to believe that in our command over electric energy a corresponding industrial and social revolution is potential; that it may already be under way without our perceiving it.

One of the social changes brought on by the invention and use of the steam engine was the concentration of workers into large factories and of people into large cities. We have not known what to do about it. Workers had to go to the steam engine, whose energy could not be divided into parts and sent out to them.

Flexible Energy

Now we have electric energy which can be and often is produced in places away from where fabrication of usable goods is carried on. But by habit we continue to carry this flexible energy in great blocks into the same great factories, and continue to carry on our production there. Sheer inertia has caused us to neglect formulating a public policy that would promote opportunity for people to take advantage of the flexibility of electric energy; that would send it out wherever and wherever wanted at the lowest possible cost. We are continuing the forms of overcentralization of industry caused by the characteristics of the steam engine, long after we have had electrically available a form of energy which should promote decentralization of industry. What is economically sound is to be determined by social accounting more than by present methods.

I had occasion recently to visit the great plains area of the United States where the greatest drought in history has thrown an oppressive burden upon the people of those states. In planning for the better use of those millions of acres, power is factor of vital importance—power to be used primarily for the conserving of the water supply—power, the application of which is essential not only to the cities but to the farms and ranches of that whole area.

Limit on Oil Supply

I speak of power in its many forms. It may be true, as I understand some of the authorities among you prophesy, that the world's oil reserves, because of their limited supply, some day may have to be apportioned to specific uses. It may be true that new applications of alcohol, processed from the products of the soil, may increase the usefulness of the internal combustion engine; but in any event, it seems most probable that a greater use of electrical energy is absolutely essential in every sector, rural as well as urban, in the United States, and, indeed, in the whole world.

A sound and courageous public policy will lead towards its consummation.

One who considers the matter with forthright vision cannot convince himself that public policy for promotion of availability of electric energy can really harm the electric industry that exists today. It would give opportunity for that industry to add to achievements already great. The more integrated its sources of energy, the less it would require of excess capacity and the lower would be its costs. The broader the base of consumers of a product that is now classed as a necessity, the lower would be its costs and the greater its stability.

Vicious Circle Cited

Years ago Steinmetz observed that electricity is expensive because it is not widely used, and it is not widely used because it is expensive. Notwithstanding reductions in rates and increase of consumption since his day—which, by the way, have demonstrated the truth of his words—that observation still holds true. There is a vicious circle which must be broken, and wise public policy will help to break it.

I still hold to the belief of two years ago, when I spoke as follows:

"We are going to see, I believe, with our own eyes electricity and power made so cheap that they will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing, but also for every home within reach of an electric light line.

"The experience of those sections of the world that have cheap power proves very conclusively that the cheaper the power the more of it is used."

These words were spoken at Grand Coulee. The Government of the United States has promoted the construction of several great reservoirs, which you will inspect on your grand tour, primarily for navigation or reclamation, but with incidental values for flood control and the regulation of stream flow. Among other incidental values is the generation of electric power. This may prove to be the force that breaks the vicious circle to which I have referred. If these are not sufficient, the influence of additional meritorious projects awaiting development can be added.

Two great dams of the Tennessee Valley authority have been completed and are making their contribution to the public weal. Grand Coulee is far enough along to enlist your interest, as also is Bonneville. At Boulder Dam on the mighty Colorado the gates were closed months ago; a great lake has come into being behind the dam; generating equipment has been installed in the power plant; and at this moment the powerful turbines are awaiting the relatively tiny impulse of electric current which will flow from the touch of my hand on the butto which you see before me on the desk, to stir them to life and creative activity.

Boulder Dam; in the name of the name of the people of the United States to whom you are a symbol of greater things in the future; in the honored presence of guests from many nations; I call you to life!

Traveling Frys of Akron on Last Lap Of 5000-Mile School Vacation Tramp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 11—The traveling Frys are in the news again. "Small fry" though they may be, young Robert and Byron, aged 15 and 13, are on the last lap of a 5000-mile hike. They made Washington, D. C., and Mammoth Cave, Ky., their last stop before returning to Akron in time for school to start.

The "traveling Frys," in explanation, belong to a family in Akron which believes in the old-fashioned sport of walking—just walking. It was Lester Fry, the father, who started the four children on their hiking hobby by suggesting that once each year they walk clear around the boundary line of the city, a distance of many miles. Intrigued by the Frys' idea, other youngsters and older persons, too, joined the annual "round Akron hike," which takes all of one day.

Then recently, Shirley, nine-year-old sister of Bob and Byron, decided she would like to visit the Cleveland Great Lakes Exposition alone. She boarded a bus, paid her own way into the exposition grounds and returned after visiting all the buildings and seeing all the sights on the Streets of the World.

Evelyn, aged 17, older sister of Shirley, started her traveling career early when she went about the country competing in tennis tournaments. Mrs. Fry, the mother of the children, is also a great tennis player.

Evelyn, now a student at the University of California, had a narrow escape last January when a snow avalanche in the Sierra Nevadas through which she was traveling, crushed the coach of the train in which she was seated.

But, "Do we worry about the children? Never," chorus both Mr. and Mrs. Fry. "They are fully able to look after themselves, we have found."

Byron and Bob left Akron on this present hike on Aug. 6.

"The boys say that travel is a good education and while some people take a year for travel my children are getting it a little at a time," said Mr. Fry. "I mapped out a trip for my sons last year when they left and gave them $60. They returned home with a balance of $37 after hiking through the eastern states for three weeks.

"This year I gave them $80 when they started out and they haven't asked for more. Thus far they have been through New England, New York state, St. Johns, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec."

Flier Leaves Air To Become Pupil In First Grade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Dwightie Cross, Huntersville's six-year-old airplane pilot, has exchanged the "stick" of his dad's speedy new cabin ship for a pencil and tablet and signed up as a member of the first grade.

If Dwightie goes for his books as easily and naturally as he does for tailspins and fast banks he ought to be in college almost before he gets his initials carved on his desk and ink on all his fingers.

Dwightie, whose dad, Dwight S. Cross, Huntersville automobile dealer, is a transport flyer with hundreds of hours in the air to his credit, made his first trip when he was 10 months old. He and his mother and dad took a short cross-country flight and when the baby was lifted from the ship, he tried to get in again. He has been an aviation enthusiast since he was able to walk and began flying the ship when he was about four years old. Naturally, he hasn't been up alone. In fact, his father is not yet willing to let him take the ship off the ground or land it. But once the plane is in the air, Dwightie takes the controls.

Numerous Charlotte people have flown with him, including W. C. Patterson, branch manager of the Ford Motor company here, who is an aviation enthusiast and whose wife is an accomplished flyer. Mr. Patterson was amazed at the youngster's skill.

Often the boy flies the ship from the field at Huntersville to his grandfather's farm two miles west of the town. He has no difficulty in locating the Charlotte airport from any point near Charlotte and takes the ship straight to the field.

He is able to identify the more popular makes and although his father sits nearby and watches his every move carefully, the boy could handle the ship alone, his father believes.

Freighter Cheered As it Opens Last Great Lakes Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The freighter H. A. Scandrett, bound from Duluth, Minn., to Buffalo, N. Y., passed down the Detroit river the other day amid cheers. Deckhands on the Scandrett wondered why they were being saluted by tooting whistles on barges and why the flag was dipped on the army engineers' boat Ariel.

Deckhands realized a moment later that their ship was opening a new course, that the Scandrett was the first ship to ply the deepened and widened Livingstone channel. The engineers and marine workmen were cheering the completion of the final link in a $20,000,000 Great Lakes improvement program.

It took four years to deepen the old channel. Engineers dynamited solid rock to widen the six-mile channel and to deepen it to 24 feet permitting lake vessels to carry heavier loads. It cost $3,250,000 to improve the channel, but marine shippers estimate that it will save $3,000,000 a year in shipping costs.

Seminoles Dedicate Their First Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Seminoles, known as the one unconquered tribe of Indians, who withdrew to the Everglades rather than accept the language or any of the ways of the white man's civilization, have dedicated the first Seminole church in history, erected by themselves on the reservation in the sawgrass country near Dania, 20 miles north of Miami.

In a full day of feasting, singing and sermons in the native tongue, the Seminoles foreswore their "purike" for the white man's God. A delegation of 27 Seminoles and nine Creeks from Oklahoma participated in the exercises. They were headed by Roly Canard of Wetumka, Okla., who holds a formal commission from President Roosevelt as "principal chief of the Greek nation." The Seminoles are an offshoot of the Creeks, coming to Florida from Georgia years ago. The name means "runaway."

Scriptures were read and hymns were sung in the Creek and Seminole languages. After the services the congregation of some 50 Indians participated in a ceremony of brotherhood.

The pastor of the church is William King, a Creek from Oklahoma. Visiting Indians remained several days and then scattered to do missionary work among other Seminoles who live in various parts of the Everglades.

Knox Demands Thrift

ABOARD KNOX CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, campaigned in South Dakota today with the assertion that the nation needs to "get back to sanity" and "quit throwing money around."

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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WANTED by Sept. 20, a man or boy for inside and outside work with a small family in Swarthmore, Pa.; reply giving references and stating wages desired. MRS. SARGENT WALTER, 403 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

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THERE is an opening in a school for young boys for a housemother who is a Christian Scientist as well as a medical trained nurse and has had experience with children. Please write giving experiences and other qualifications. C-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WHOEVER is in a hurry shows that the thing he is about is too big for him. Haste and hurry are very different things.—CHESTERFIELD.

Daily Features

TO BE happy, a man must be like a well-broken, willing horse, ready for anything. Events will go as God likes.
—GENERAL GORDON

Children's Corner

Sukey and Her Shadow

SUKEY was sitting on a rock at the beach. Tommy had gone off and left her there because she wouldn't go wading, she wouldn't gather sea shells, she wouldn't play hop-skotch on the hard, smooth sand. And what is more, she didn't want him to do any of these things either. She was being naughty and now that he had gone she thought, "I'll find a playmate who will do just what I do and that will be nice."

But on the length of beach there was no one in sight; just sand, and tiny waves and wee sandpipers. Sukey was beginning to wonder where she would find such a playmate when a voice close to her said, "I'll be your playmate and I promise I'll do whatever you do, Sukey."

Sukey turned about but saw no one. "Where are you?" she asked.

"Here on the rock beside you," the voice said, softer than Sukey's own. "I'm your shadow."

Sukey looked down and there sitting beside her was the shadow, black as the silhouette picture of Aunt Sally, which hung in a frame on Sukey's bedroom wall. Sukey laughed and clapped her hands. The shadow did the same. Sukey stood up straight on the rock; the shadow stood up too. Sukey waved her hand and the dark hand of the shadow waved too. "What's your name?" Sukey asked.

"Sukey Shadow," the shadow replied. "What do you want to do?"

"I want to run across the beach," Sukey answered. She jumped from the rock and skipped across the hard sand. The shadow jumped too and skipped beside her. Indeed it clung to her foot.

Out of breath Sukey sat down suddenly. Down sat the shadow too. "I think I'll make a sand hut," Sukey said.

"I will too," the shadow answered.

"Oh," Sukey cried, "I left my shovel on the rock. I'll get it."

"I'll get it too," the shadow repeated, and walking this time on

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sukey and Her Shadow Skipped on the Sand

Sukey's other side and clinging this time to Sukey's other foot, it went with her to the rock.

Sukey searched and the shadow searched, and at last there was the shovel. Sukey's hand went down behind the rock where the shovel lay and the black hand of the shadow went with it.

Back to the hard wet sand they skipped together and Sukey began digging. The shadow began digging too. Sukey dug faster, the shadow dug faster. Sukey patted the mound of sand beside the hole, the shadow patted it too. Sukey's hair blew in the breeze, the shadow's hair blew too. Sukey put up her hand and tied hers back, the shadow did the same.

"I think I won't build a sand hut," Sukey said. "I think I'll dance a jig." Up she jumped and up jumped the shadow too.

Sukey flung out her feet, the shadow flung out hers. Sukey danced up and down, so did the shadow. Sukey jumped fast, the shadow jumped fast. Sukey bowed, the shadow bowed.

"Do you know," Sukey said standing very still, "you are rather tiresome." The shadow stood very still too. "Do you know," Sukey went on, "I wish you wouldn't do everything I do." She pointed a finger and so did the shadow. "I'm going to find Tommy," Sukey cried. And turning about she ran up the beach to the cottage.

The shadow, caught to her heels now, followed after, and Sukey heard it saying in a soft, wee voice,

"If all your little playmates
Did only what you do,
You'd find them very stupid
And play a dull thing, too."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Raising the Seat

IF YOUR car is the coach, or two-door sedan type, the driver's seat may be tipped forward.

The driver's comfort depends greatly on the angle of the seat, as well as the forward-backward distance.

The angle may be changed easily by putting down several layers of felt under the bar or support that goes on the floor. Each layer means the seat is higher in the rear, and tips forward more. Many drivers feel that the present driver's seats make one sit too low for comfort in comparison with the height of one's knees, and rather too low for adequate vision.—H. S. P., West Medford, Mass.

Good Riddance

WHEN any fit of anxiety, or gloominess or perversion of the mind lays hold upon you, make it a rule not to publish it by complaints, but exert your whole care to hide it; by endeavoring to hide it you will drive it away.—*Johnson.*

Boulder Dam: Showing Views Downstream, the Lake Forming Upstream, and the Intake Tower

The Three Photographs Sent to Monitor Camera Club by John C. Harrold, Tucumcari, N. M.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

BOULDER DAM IN OPERATION—Without something to which to compare the size, such a picture as this fails to suggest the vastness of the structure. Because of the construction at the left, the water itself pouring from the dam is secondary, when it should be the main point of interest. All of the interest should be centered in the streams of water.

It may be that it was not possible to get to a position which would show the main point of interest minus the detracting objects. In that case an enlargement would have been more impressive.

The negative was evidently overexposed; since the print is flat, without separation of tones. Trimming the black area at the right and close to the by-pass at the left would improve the composition of the picture and strengthen the now weak main point of interest.

Intake Tower, Boulder Dam—As a record picture this is excellent; the exposure is correct, and the balance of tones is well rendered. But from the artistic standpoint it is weak because of the series of vertical lines cutting through the picture, alternating with heavy vertical shadows. There is no main point of interest. The top of the tower merges into the sky, making it indefinite; and the bare sky does not help the situation.

From a lower viewpoint, with the tower against a sky of clouds and the help of strong lighting, this subject could well be dramatic. From the strictly record standpoint, this subject is well exposed and the rendering of the supports commendable.

Boulder Lake—Too flat, lack of a filter rendering the banks of the lake in too gray a tone. The course of the lake carrying the eye, as it does, from the foreground into the distant background, is strong composition. The bare sky is objectionable, and the tones are lacking in balance. The overexposed film is flat, which accounts for the single tone throughout most of the picture. These scenes could be very attractive if made under more favorable conditions.

Caption Contest

Benj. A. Rawlins, Evanston, Ill.

THE following ten captions for the Monitor Camera Club picture published on Aug. 28 have been adjudged to be the best:

"Quinducklets"
Frances Rogers, Skiatook, Okla.
O. P. Krause, Dover, Minn.
B. N. Weston, Boston.
Constance D. Gundelfinger, Boston.
Mrs. John T. King, Middletown, N. Y.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, N. Y.
Margaret Chambers, Los Angeles.

"So Near and Yet So Far"
Mrs. C. B. Tompkins, Los Angeles.
Robert Smith, Lake Grove, Ore.
Mabel Cooke, Akron, Ohio.
Employees of Fairbanks Morse & Co., Beloit, Wis.

"Ready for a Ducking"
Ethel M. Darby, Washington, D. C.
Justus Evans, New York.

"Water Who?" "Water Fine Place to Swim"
Martin J. Flaherty, East Boston, Mass.

"Could This Be Saturday Night?"
Asa C. Phelps, Hinsdale, Ill.

"Five Little Hearts in Bath Time"
Rodolphe E. A. Rear, Las Vegas, Nev.

"Eventually, Why Not Now?"
Mrs. M. E. Avery, Watertown, N. Y.

"Aw, Give Us a Boost"
Marion C. Scott, Los Angeles.

"Get On Your Mark; Get Set; . . ."
Charles N. Dray, San Francisco.

"Perfect Table Manners"
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

For the Scrapbook

Earnestness

The earnestness of life is the only passport to the satisfaction of life. —*Theodore Parker.*

Being

Life is a series of surprises. We do not guess today the mood, the pleasure, the power of tomorrow, when we are building up our being.—*Emerson.*

Courtesy

Life is not so short but that there is always room for courtesy.—*Emerson.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cool Party for Hot Day

IT WAS a cool party on a hot day. The hostess greeted us with tall glasses of icy lemonade, and told us we'd be fined if we mentioned the high temperature.

We were assigned numbers, and in pairs we acted out—without words—such things as skating, sliding on the ice, dressing for a sleigh ride, walking in the snow, knocking down icicles, swimming in very cold water, etc., while the other guests tried to guess what we were doing.

An ice cube was the prize of the guest listing the most cold words: ice, frost, sleet, hail, snowballs, icebergs, glaciers, zero, chills, Alaska, etc.

We were each given a small boat (made of a small block of wood glued to a shell and supporting a tiny sail) and by blowing our boats across a tub of water, we attempted to "land" at the other side of the tub after trying to avoid the iceberg (chunk of floating ice). The sails of different colors made a colorful game of it.

Then we were asked to go to the east porch. There two electric fans blew a cool "sea" breeze off pans of salt water. Our task was a neighborly one of bits of sewing for a widow whose home had recently burned. The conversation turned to travel and by the time the sewing was done and the sherbet served, only two guests had been guilty of mentioning the heat. It had been a delightfully cool party! — Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

Erosion

HERE is a sloping cellar door. Take a watering can and sprinkle a quart of water on the top of the door. Measure the amount which slides off. Except for a little evaporation, the whole quart will be at the bottom, and it gets there almost instantly. Now tack a piece of thick carpet on the door; to cement it on would be still better. Fill the can and pour a quart of water on the top of the carpet. Your measuring through at the bottom will be lucky if it receives the merest trickle to begin with. Observe that the trickle continues to come for a long time, as the water slowly infiltrates through the mat.

This is the story of erosion in its simplest form. The cellar door is any land with a slope; the canful of water is rainfall; the bare boards are bare fields, or fields cultivated between the crop rows with the rows running parallel to the slope; the carpet is natural cover, either grass or forest.—*Stuart Chase*, in *Atlantic Monthly.*

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Whitewash shows up terribly bad in the limelight.

Life—Now that Landon and Roosevelt have been nominated, it's all over but the whispering.

Grand Island Independent: There is nothing better for a wrist exercise than trying to cover three or four favorite radio programs at the same time.

Los Angeles Times: Every man these days seems to have two ambitions: One to own his home and the other to own a car so that he can be away from it as much as possible.

Milwaukee Journal: "The Landons occupy a modest rustic cabin of 12 rooms." The earlier Coolidge would have rented six of them to a steady tenant.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Willow Window Boxes

A YOUNG man just starting with a small greenhouse at home found himself with a large stock of window box plants and no apparent market for them. He met his needs in this manner:

In the woods near his home he cut twigs of willow about as thick as his finger. These he cut into 8-inch lengths and made rustic baskets, log-cabin style.

(Use brads longer than the thickness of the sticks and fine enough to not split them. Place two of the sticks parallel on the work bench far enough apart and lay 2 more on top in the opposite direction. Fasten with brads at the corners, and by overlapping the corners a bit, a different effect is had. Continue in this fashion until the basket is of the desired depth, the last row fastened being the bottom, upon which tack a row of sticks evenly spaced. A long twig carefully bent and fastened straight across or cornerwise forms the handle.)

He would line them with moss, and fill with earth and plants, and they sold readily.—Ruth T., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Daily Anecdote

Morgan's Method

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a friend complained to J. P. Morgan that he had lent $10,000 to a person who had gone off to Europe without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt, the financier

said: "Well, cable him and ask him to send you the $50,000 he owes you."

"But he owes me only $10,000," said the friend.

"Precisely," rejoined the financier. "He will cable back to tell you so. Thus you will get the acknowledgment of it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Finding Real Joy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

A WOMAN of financial means was leading a rather lonely life amidst plenty. However, the opportunity came to her one afternoon to assist an elderly woman across a crowded thoroughfare. Following this she escorted the needy one to her own limousine near by and drove to the elderly woman's poor abode.

Upon close inquiry it was learned that the elderly woman had met with many reverses, had little to live on, and had no close relatives. In a short time, she was living in a comfortable little apartment in a desirable location, with sufficient income to meet her needs. Once every week she was visited by the wealthy woman and taken for a pleasant drive.

This went on for a year or more; then the woman who had been befriended asked her benefactor if she would let her have any little scraps of silk material that were available. Her newly found friend interested others in giving her odd bits of silk at different times, and these she would carry to the little woman.

Another year passed, and on a Christmas morning she made a special visit to the older woman, with many expressions of Christmas cheer. On departing, she was given a large package which she was asked not to open until she returned home. Upon arriving there she found in the package an exquisite hand-made pin-wheel spread. It had been a year in the making, but there had never been a sign of it upon visits from the wealthy friend.

In a home where luxury prevails, the spread is a treasure that no amount of money could buy, nor could it be replaced. This treasure has been shown with delight and real joy, to numerous prominent visitors. The giver of the spread had more than returned what she had received.

In Lighter Vein

The Right Street

"Dick, dear, your office is in State Street, isn't it?"

"Yes; why?"

"That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Bradstreet."—*Trumbull Cheer.*

Reminder

The succesful man was lecturing to an admiring audience.

"I must say," he concluded, "that I owe everything I have to my wife"

"Hey!" shouted a tradesman at the back of the hall, "you're not forgetting my bill, are yer?"—*Grit.*

His Business

"Believe me," said the comedian, "when I do my stuff on the stage they roar."

"How wonderful!" cooed the pretty young thing. "Are you a lion-tamer?"

Take It Either Way

She had spent much more than her allowance, and as she listed her many expenditures she exclaimed: "Oh, dear me!"

"I am inclined to agree with you," observed her husband sweetly.

Proof

"Water attracts electricity."

"Have you made tests to prove it?"

"Yes, every time I'm in the bathtub the telephone rings."

Worth the Price

Skjold: "Has your son's college education been of any value?"

Bjorn: "Oh, yes, it cured his mother of bragging about him."—*Atlanta Two Bells.*

Keeping the Sand Man Away

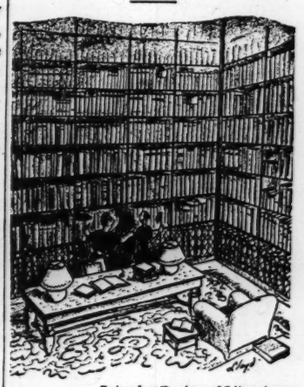
Mother (halting her lullaby): "Willie, why won't you go to sleep?"

Willie: "But, mother, your singing keeps me awake."

Same Here!

Father: "When I was a boy I thought nothing of chopping wood all day."

Son: "I don't think much of the idea myself, dad."—*Trumbull Cheer.*



—Saturday Review of Literature

"And what's more, he's allus takin' books outta the pooblic lib'ary"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE'S a bit of a novelty in cryptograms shared by a Wadena, Iowa, reader:

DX DVBSK HSS KV DXSS AV

OXXK HUK YXTXTIXY AOX

PUQBUJAPVU, "WXYZXCXYX, IX

WXYMXJA, TXU: XOXY RXXW

AOX WYXJXWAZ AXU."

Note the peculiarity occurring in the last 9 words.

2. Letter Changing

AKERHONKSON, N. Y., reader suggests the possibility of changing PLATE to SPOON in eight moves. Any fewer?

3. Three Figures Make Thirty

AT THE suggestion of an Ottawa, Ont., reader there is reprinted here a problem which appeared on Aug. 22. "What three figures that are all the same can you use with proper mathematical symbols to express 30?" The answer printed at that time gave only two of a possible four solutions. Can you discover all four solutions to this problem?

4. Word Diamond

WORDS are to be filled in which read the same across as down. And to start you off, the central letters are filled in to spell the name of a type of puzzle. Definitions are given below for the other words.

P
A L
I N
PALINDROMES
R O
M E
S

1, A letter. 2, Support from official patronage. 3, Cheek bone. 4, Fine silk net. 5, Odes or songs retracting something in former ones. 6, PALINDROMES. 7, Like a panorama. 8, Covers anew with a dome. 9, Ancient Roman coin. 10, Dry; said of gingerale. 11, A letter.

5. Phonetic Rebus

HERE'S a phonetic rebus from a recent issue of the Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzler's League. An 11-letter word is represented.

O O O O

If you have the skill
And REBUS, you will
Eliminate a part;
Then solving is no art.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Simplicity*

By LE PELLEY

TEACHER SAID WE SHOULD BEGIN TO PREPARE FOR WHAT WE'RE GOING TO BE WHEN WE GROW UP... WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO BE ??
IT IS A SECRET
ARE YOU GOING TO BE A MILLIONAIRE LIKE YOUR FATHER ?
I THINK NOT .... I THINK I WOULD PREFER THE SIMPLE LIFE FOR A CHANGE ....
SIMPLE LIFE ?
SAY MARMADUKE, I ALWAYS THOUGHT HAVING A MILLION DOLLARS MADE LIVING SIMPLE ENOUGH... !!?!!
HIGHSCHOOL POOL OPEN AFTERNOONS 4 TO 6 SWIMMING 25¢

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Co-operation*

By CARMACK

Every year when school starts I have to get used to being without the Boss and it's no easy job-No sir-ee-
Of course we dogs help each other quite a bit—
And Sponge and Betty Ann and Buzzy do their part—
But no one can take the place of the Boss.
And I suppose that's why I always feel like dancing a jig when he comes home—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Keeping Utility Prices Fair

ONE of the most enlightening sessions of the world power conference in Washington this week was that on public regulation of private electric and gas utilities. The discussions brought out how many different methods are relied upon in various parts of the world to keep utility prices fair.

These might be enumerated:

1. Control through government concessions specifying the terms of service.
2. Regulation by administrative agencies such as a commission or a department of government.
3. Absence of regulation at all over service and rates to consumers.
4. Use of publicly owned utilities as a yardstick to gauge privately owned utilities' rates.
5. Predominant public ownership of utilities.

The difficulty with the concession type of regulation is its lack of flexibility, that is, the absence of a means of adjusting rates when the general ups and downs of a country and its price levels demand it. This need is being supplied in the case of some contracts in France and Argentina by a method which offers a useful hint to the commission type of regulation. In these an economic index figure is used to govern the rate.

Criticisms of the effectiveness of commission regulation in the United States have centered largely around the delay and costliness of making utility appraisals and valuations as a rate base. A recognition by the courts of the use of index figures by commissions in estimating what it would cost to reproduce a gas or electric plant would make for quicker rulings and to that extent nullify an argument for public ownership.

Various circumstances call for various methods in utility management and control. No one nation or city can produce a panacea for another's problems. More depends in any event upon the spirit in which service is given than on precise governmental mechanisms.

If it is true in some communities or areas that private managements are grasping and obdurate and have taken political control of the supposed regulatory authority, then the way to possible public ownership must be kept open as the only practical escape.

Strongly as public ownership is urged in America, however, British speakers in the conference gave little encouragement to the expectation of great benefits from public ownership either directly or as a yardstick. Having seen municipal and private plants in operation in adjoining communities for many years, they found little difference in results. A Swedish engineer emphasized the importance found in his country of maintaining fair competition between publicly and privately owned utilities.

As to Switzerland a report described how electrical utilities operate without any public regulation but governed by a recognition of their own interest in making their service attractive. A delegate from Germany, where municipal or state operation is the rule, urged strongly that no arbitrary lines be set up between the fields of gas and of electricity but that each be allowed to find its own level by competition.

Thus although electricity and gas are commonly monopolies they are none the less subject to competition—both to that of rival services and especially to the competition of other desires in the family budget. Enlightened management recognizes this and seeks to sell the most service at the cheapest rate it can.

Significantly, a plan most generally praised and least criticized in this session of the power conference was one in which the right of private ownership to higher dividends is recognized if it can earn them not by increasing but by reducing rates. This sort of regulation offers great hope.

A Hardy Perennial

THERE are two kinds of reorganization which await the reorganizers of the Federal administration in Washington. One has to do with the New Deal agencies. The other relates to the permanent organs of administration. It is good news that there has been no letdown in the effort to promote both kinds.

Government bureaus and agencies numbered thirty-six when Mr. Roosevelt went into the White House. The New Deal added fifty-four. Possibly twenty will become permanent whether Mr. Roosevelt wins or loses. For most of the New Deal as edited by the Supreme Court is either explicitly or inferentially endorsed by the Republican Party. What it does not propose to support is waste and extravagance.

Neither, for that matter, does President Roosevelt. But either because what a speaker at the Harvard conference has called "machine-gun legislation" has left no time to co-ordinate the job of administration or because the pressure for spending has not been adequately resisted, the task has always been shelved. With billions of dollars to spend out of borrowed money, the New Dealers have never felt the pincers of a budget to make them economize.

Such procrastination is no longer possible. The Senate committee headed by Senator Byrd spurred a real instead of a make-believe quest for a more frugal administration. Now comes the impetus of an election year. One of the chief issues is waste, and Mr. Roosevelt, sensing an aroused public opinion on the subject, is hastening with this task of government reorganization.

The reorganization of the pre-New Deal, or permanent, agencies of government is the problem of Congress as well as the White House. Mr. Roosevelt says that, in the event of his re-election, he will ask for the necessary powers to expedite sweeping reforms. Alas, such reforms have been promised under many previous administrations, but nothing sweeping has ever been accomplished. The waste had become so scandalous when Mr. Hoover came to office that Congress gave him comprehensive authority to reorganize, subject to its retention of a veto right. Mr. Hoover outlined the changes. Among other reforms, he was prepared to consolidate fifty-eight government bureaus into nine. But when Congress received the report, the Democratic majority of the House prevented action. The reason? Mr. Hoover was on his way out, and the Democrats wished to give Mr. Roosevelt the honor of doing the work—or shelving it.

The problem is thus a hardy perennial. On a showdown Congress has always been unwilling to effect a genuine and material reduction in the number of politically valuable federal offices. They have become a vested interest. The remedy lies with the taxpayers to insist upon action by Congress. Nobody wishes to see essential services skimped for lack of funds, especially in view of the onerous social duties which the people have now bequeathed to Government. Some, indeed, need to be better equipped with funds. But overlapping and waste attendant upon administration impede such services as much as they drain the exchequer.

Marking the Spot

AMONG those who profit most by the mistakes of others are dry cleaners. They remove the spots that result from the slip of the pen or the unsteady soup spoon. It has only come to light that an unofficial census of splotches is being kept by that industry. Records of 200 cleansers in a number of states indicate, if we can believe what we read, that the spots on clothing, if combined in one spot, would make quite a spot.

And the figures have sociological implications worthy of a Guggenheim research fellowship. They are eloquent of the changing seasons, of occupational interests, of vocations and avocations, of customs and degrees of skill. Sherlock Holmes could deduce much from a single spot. For that matter, so could Emily Post.

There appears little that can be done to insure against spots here and there now and then. It would be a shame, of course, to make a political issue of the matter. Politics is spotted enough already.

Completing the Bouquet

WHOSE will be the twentieth name to complete the garland of celebrity that borders the roof of the Reading Room of the British Museum? Shortly this famous room, where some of the world's most notable thinkers have worked, will, in its present form, attain its fiftieth anniversary, and the public is beginning to inquire whether, on this occasion, the empty space beside its nineteen names of literary distinction will be filled. If so, what name will be put up? A modern, like Hardy or Shaw? Or one of the great omitted, of whom Keats and Shelley have been suggested?

The last two would be unlikely. The names already in position are Chaucer, Caxton, Tindale, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Addison, Swift, Pope, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, and Browning. If Wordsworth be included, it will be seen that the nineteenth century already boasts seven representatives, and a further addition from the same age would throw the list out of balance, unless some very good reason be found.

To get at a suitable suggestion, it would doubtless be best to discover what is fundamental underlying the selection already made. It is not purely literary eminence, or Caxton and Locke, the philosopher, would not be included. The choice of these names would suggest that attention has been paid to pioneers of literary work, for both these men opened up great vistas of knowledge hitherto untraveled. Yet few of the other writers chosen display the same quality.

In fact, it is difficult to find any basic criterion of judgment in the list. One fact, however, cries out at every reader. No woman is included. Why not repair this omission now? Jane Austen would not be out of place in company even more distinguished than this. And the disadvantage of her belonging to the nineteenth century would be easily outweighed by the fact that her inclusion would help to redress an old injustice.

German-Polish Borders

Book News of the Day

HISTORIANS are wont to remind us that political problems are not only political; they are economic. But neither are economic problems exclusively economic. They are partly geographical. And the geographical problem is, indeed, partly one of population and races. And the racial matter, in turn, becomes something essentially political.

Thus, even in studying THE PEACE SETTLEMENT IN THE GERMAN-POLISH BORDER LANDS (Ian F. D. Morrow, assisted by L. M. Sieveking. London: Oxford University Press. 25s. New York: $10) causes pursue their own tails.

Yet, Mr. Morrow approaches the postwar ceding of German territory to Poland and Lithuania with a clear philosophical concept. He concludes that the "conflict of beliefs," reflected essentially in racial differences and antagonisms, is a primary factor—to which even the immediate significance of conomics is essentially secondary.

The great tragedy of the Treaty of Versailles was not, in Mr. Morrow's opinion, its injustice. It was that the peacemakers refused to give practical limitations to their optimistic belief of the willingness of different races to cooperate for a common good. Thus he charges that the peacemakers were aware of the absence of the preliminary conditions which could have made possible the organic growth of a satisfactory system.

> Only the grossest self-deception [he writes] could have blinded them to the existence of racial animosity between the peoples whose destinies lay in their hands. It is because they cannot plead ignorance that the peacemakers must bear a heavy responsibility for their failure to give unmistakable definition to the rights and privileges conferred upon the several races comprised in the peace settlement.

As a practical matter, Mr. Morrow feels that the lack of precision in the treaties led to human suffering and misunderstanding which could have been "obviated by a simple disregard of brevity."

In his thoroughly documented and objective study of the postwar Danzig, Corridor and Memel problems, Mr. Morrow gives full weight to those efforts to compose an almost impossible situation. Nor does he place the entire responsibility on the Treaty of Versailles. He analyzes the tremendous advantages which have accrued from the German-Polish rapprochement of 1934, but he also clarifies the German expansionist policy which runs athwart its entente with Poland.

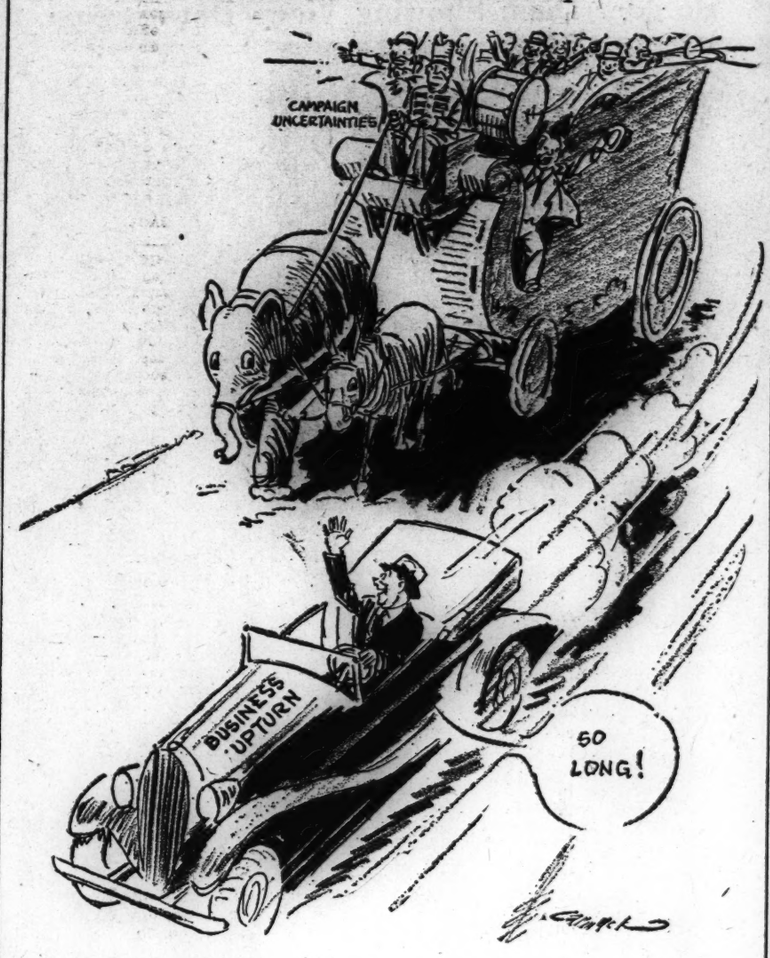
Similarly, he analyzes the measures which the Reich has taken to regain dominance in German irredenta. But he sees, for example, that the Danzigers' blindness to the opportunities of serving as *entrepreneurs* for Poland, drove the Poles to the necessity of building a competing port at Gdynia.

The volume is the first of a series of studies undertaken under the direction of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. They are being made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. A second study on the peace settlement as it affects territory ceded by Hungary is now in preparation, while additional material compiled by Mr. Morrow is awaiting the possibility of subsequent issuance.

Students of international affairs, who will welcome the unquestioned authority and scholarly integration of Mr. Morrow's current and historical treatise on the prewar Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia, will hope that the entire range of his research may ultimately be available. The entire series may be regarded as one of the most important of current contributions to an accurate understanding of the effects of the peace settlement upon the peoples of Europe.

Gx

Refusing to Be Slowed Up



A Film Fan Is Disillusioned

THERE is very little doubt that when Lincoln said you can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, he was talking to a gathering of movie men. Presumably it was because Alexander Korda remembered the rest of Lincoln's dictum—that you can't fool all the people all the time—that he invited me to Denham. At any rate, I am wiser today than before I went there—wiser but not sadder, because next time I go to the pictures I can puff out my chest and whisper to my next door neighbor, "Of course, you know how that's done, don't you?—You don't? Well, I'll tell you . . ."

Denham is Britain's newest film studio. It is so new that a good deal of it isn't there yet. But there was quite enough to shatter most of the illusions of at least one mere movie fan.

Maybe most frequenters of the "flicks" know that movie actors have to send their shirts and collars to be scorched before they are "shot" in them. This one, however, didn't—not, that is, till he saw a couple of yellow-faced men in dress clothes lounging at the entrance to one of the Denham stages.

* * *

My first thought was: "They might at least give them a clean shirt apiece, even if they do have to make their faces that color." On further investigation, however, I discovered that yellow shirts show up clean when the picture is "shot" and that white shirts show up dirty. So now I know where my boiled shirts go after the laundry has finished them. It fries them lightly for movie men.

Like other film fans (I suppose), I have always thought of the films as spelling Romance with a big R. Alackaday me! as W. S. Gilbert used to say. Leslie Banks, individually, looked as romantic as you please and lovely Annabella even more so, although their dinner table in "Wings of the Morning" was under the glare of 500,000,000 candle-power (or thereabouts) instead of in the decent obscurity of the dining room of Clontarf Castle in ould Ireland, as it was supposed to be.

* * *

But every time Leslie and Annabella were about to shoot the works, an officious minion went up to them and measured the distance from the tips of their noses to the lens of the camera. Then an inexorable make-up artist wiped the beads of perspiration from their brows, or somebody equally matter of fact played strange tricks with their hair. Another callous creature maneuvered a microphone a couple of feet in front of their noses and a tense individual who answered to the name of "257 take 2" held a board with cabalistic signs close by their cheeks.

Think of that, you movie fans, next time you see your favorite film star on the screen! Or, perhaps you had better not think of it. But if you do, you should certainly take off your hats to the men and women of the screen who manage to create the illusion of genuineness in such circumstances.

You remember that giant liner in "The Ghost Goes West"? Well, it is hanging on the wall in the modeling room. I didn't measure it, but should guess it is about eight feet long. Sometime soon you other poor gulled fans will be introduced to an enormous cavern, and will no doubt believe it because you're seeing it. Take a tip from me, or from the countryman who was introduced to a giraffe, and say "There ain't no sich animal." I saw that cave being made out of clay in that same modeling room. It's about one foot high and one foot deep by about two feet wide. Yet the camera will make it look larger far than the Colossal Cavern of Kentucky.

* * *

Not only is the movie shape of things to come something other than what it seems, but let me tell you that Mr. H. G. Wells' "The Shape of Things to Come" wasn't exactly what it was cracked up to be. That palatial plate-glass room, for instance, where a lift shot up and down with incredible rapidity—come close and I'll whisper: it wasn't glass at all. Neither was it plate. Nor even perfectly white. It was the consistency and nearly the color of those celluloid "windows" found in motor-cars of the 1925-8 vintage. When I saw it, it was ignominiously stacked higgledy-piggledy between the Ghost's liner and the cave-to-come.

Shall I ever be able to believe in glass houses again, or any other houses, for the matter of that? And as for the old proverb about not throwing stones—you could have thrown as many as you liked at this one and broken nothing. I nearly did.

But instead I went to Mr. Korda and I said to him: "O sursum! O Corda! After seeing your Denham studios my heart is cast down, not lifted up."—At least, I should have done, only I didn't think of it till afterwards.

Well, well, it's all very sad. But it's some consolation to feel there is now at least one common or garden film fan whom Mr. Korda and his ilk will not be able to fool all the time any longer.

G. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Does British Youth See Red?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No! The wild Highland blood of your contributor, Mr. D. M. MacKegg, doubtless rejoices in a friendly battle, and if no one else does so, I will cross swords with him myself.

That university students are articulate cannot be doubted; but what they think is hard to come by. Mr. MacKegg assumes too much, however, when he connotes British youth as university students who recently have taken to expressing their corporate attitude towards life generally through numerous books and essays. They may give the world an instructive crossview of what they think, but would it not be more to the purpose, and good postgraduate experience, if they tried to find out first what the world thinks?

British youth is represented in only a very partial sense by the universities and, generally speaking, they are not "angry and revolutionary" even though a first-class honors-in-zoology man may have to work as a rat catcher.

The late Sir William Crookes, celebrated research chemist, hung this very useful notice in his laboratories so that all his students might be wise and profit thereby: "Unless you are very careful, you will find what you are looking for." So many students, alas, have much learning but little wisdom handed out to them.

"It is not in our stars (capitalist or socialist) dear Brutus, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Throughout recorded history the orientation of the world has been East to West—West to East. Could not a useful change of direction be made and the flood of university students have their energies turned north and south? There are vast continents in either direction and human knowledge could, rightly directed, surely overthrow the barriers of temperature, just as it has overthrown the barriers of time and space. The dilettante professors need to throw aside their professorial garments and become real leaders. Youth loves adventure, and the cry is for a leader. The sheep, Milton tells us: "Filled with the rank mist they draw, rot inwardly and foul contagion spread."

I contend that British youth sees green because of its youth, and I hope it ever will. The young world is green and the pastures—right pastures—are green and the water quiet. Only misled youth sees red, oh ye professors!

F. COLIN MOORWOOD

London, Eng.

Federalist or States' Rightist?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Governor Landon's spirited attack on the obnoxious teachers' oath law was abundantly justified and must have proved heartening to all lovers of freedom and democracy. However, that is a state law and just what could Candidate Landon do about it if he were successful in his campaign for the Presidency?

Furthermore, if he and a Republican Congress attempted to remedy the present deplorable conditions by means of federal legislation, would they not be flying in the face of everything they are demanding now? How could they justify federal action in view of the violent attacks they are making on the present administration because of its incursions into this field.

A. G. DEHLY

Auburndale, Mass.

Boys and Guns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been interested in the letters sent to the Monitor in reply to the editorial on the anti-toy gun tin soldier movement.

An incident in my life, which made a great impression on me, occurred in a small town in eastern Utah. The sheriff had captured an escaped bandit, and had him chained in an iron cage, which was put on a truck, preparatory to returning him to prison. As they were leaving, a large crowd had gathered, and among them were two little boys, carrying guns. The bandit, looking around, saw them, and turning to the sheriff said, "Take those guns away from those boys; that was the way I got my start."

MRS. MARY A. BEERE

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

The Happy Eskimo

By Lloyd Roberts

Historian, Hudson Bay Company Arctic Relief Expedition

CRAIG HARBOR, ELLESMERE LAND

THERE is no depression up here. We have left it hull down off the Labrador coast. Here the inhabitants are always smiling, wide and handsome. They smile a welcome as they come out in whaleboat and kayak to greet the Eastern Arctic Patrol steamer, Nascopie; as they wander over the deck of this huge "canoe," feast on white man's lard and ship biscuit; as they carry flour and coal to the Hudson Bay Company store, shake hands with strangers, barter *toga* (ivory) or *netsik* (seal) moccasins for trinkets and candy; and even when they fall over gasoline drums or bump their bobbed heads they continue to smile.

I came north expecting to find a forlorn and destitute people. Instead I find the Eskimo perhaps the most contented people on earth. The Eskimo smiles because he has everything his heart desires, and when he has not, he knows where he can get it. He happily forgets his brief periods of famine and has never heard of world-wide depression. If he has the fewest of material possessions he also has the fewest of wants. Food, fuel, lodging and clothing wait just beyond his tent door in the icy waters of the fiord or riding the icepans outside. But if seal and walrus are temporarily bewitched to other parts there is the inexhaustible cache of the H. B. C. or Revillon Frères to call upon—whether he has skins to exchange or not. It is a very satisfactory life—especially since the coming of the whites.

* * *

Maybe skeptics will contend that the poor native does not know what he is missing. The Eskimo's standard of living may be low, judging by our own, but on the other hand he is missing a lot of trouble, particularly labor trouble. He has never heard of lockouts, strikes, sweatshops, long hours and low pay, doles, unemployment. How can he worry about losing his job when he has none! He is his own boss and succeeds according to his own skill and industry. His "crops" are unaffected by blight, hail, wet and drought. He makes his own "machinery" of production (harpoons), locomotion (kayaks) and habitation (skin tents and bedding); pays no rent for tupik and igloo, pays no tax, direct or indirect, is blissfully unaware of fashions in clothes, party politics and rumors of war. He is even unaware of finance, high or low. Money has no meaning to him where all trade is a matter of barter. However, if there is no cash here there is ample credit—even beyond the dreams of a Major Douglas or Premier Aberhart. He knows that, for some mysterious reason, the white trader will give him several bags of flour for a white fox skin, or a Hudson Bay blanket for two polar bearskins. He will even give him a bag of colored candies for a pair of sealskin boots which his woman can chew and sew in a day. Such luxuries as these, to say nothing of tinware, alarm clocks, sewing machines, sugar and tea make for comfort and affluence beyond computation. Guns and traps, steel knives and matches now come in a different category, having through long habit become little short of necessities, and to that extent the native is dependent upon the trader. However, as the trader is entirely dependent upon the Eskimo for his livelihood the reliance is mutual.

* * *

Believe it or not, but the Eskimos make play of work. Watch them gather on the steamer's deck for a chance to shift cargo, or at the landing to unload the post's annual supplies. Men and boys of all ages shoulder sacks and boxes—the bigger the better—and in an endless, unhurried stream carry them up the beach and into the storehouse. Plainly it is a frolic, not a duty, and the usual feed outside the cook's galley afterwards is but the climax to the celebration.

Just now he is gathered from up and down the coast to meet the ship and trade his catch with the company for his winter's needs. Tomorrow he will be scattered in families among the lonely bays and fiords, living off the sea, eating raw fish and blubber, listening to the blizzards howling about his igloo, waiting for the lost sun to return and crack open the floes again, and the "long day" to finally bring back the Nascopie, and all its excitement.

Yes, up here it is a full life and a happy one!

Mirror of World Opinion

Interdependence of Jew and Arab

EXCEPT through the Jew, there is no hope of a Palestinian nation, and without him Palestine is only a poor corner of Syria.

There is a grave problem in Palestine, but let us see it in the right perspective. The alliance between Great Britain and Zionism is not Balfour's fad, but a great joint essay in what might be a beneficent work of British Imperialism in the Near East.

That there is any incompatibility of temperament between Jew and Arab is not true, as past history proves. What the Jew has done for the Arab is to discover Palestine for him much as we have discovered India for the Indians. The Jews' success has awakened ambitions of which the Arab was unconscious under the Turk. And, in fact, it is through the Jew that the Arab's nationalism has the best chance of success. They are not natural enemies, but natural allies; and some day an Arab will arise with sufficient political intelligence to act on it.—*The (London) Times.*